96-67

OVERSIGHT HEARINGS ON THE 1980 CENSUS
PART XXI—CLEVELAND, OHIO

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CENSUS AND POPULATION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

APRIL 19, 1980

Serial No. 96-67

Printed for the use of the
Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

NEWARK PUBLIC LIBRARY

SEP 26 1980

U. S. GOVT. PUBS.
DEPOSITORY 376

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
66-323 O WASHINGTON: 1980

Y4.P84/10:

COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

JAMES M. HANLEY, New York, *Chairman*

MORRIS K. UDALL, Arizona, *Vice Chairman*

CHARLES H. WILSON, California
WILLIAM D. FORD, Michigan
WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY, Missouri
PATRICIA SCHROEDER, Colorado
GLADYS NOON SPELLMAN, Maryland
HERBERT E. HARRIS II, Virginia
ROBERT GARCIA, New York
MICKEY LELAND, Texas
GERALDINE A. FERRARO, New York
DONALD JOSEPH ALBOSTA, Michigan
JOHN J. CAVANAUGH, Nebraska
GUS YATRON, Pennsylvania
MARY ROSE OAKAR, Ohio

EDWARD J. DERWINSKI, Illinois
GENE TAYLOR, Missouri
BENJAMIN A. GILMAN, New York
JIM LEACH, Iowa
TOM CORCORAN, Illinois
JAMES A. COURTER, New Jersey
CHARLES PASHAYAN, Jr., California
WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER, California
DANIEL B. CRANE, Illinois

DAVID MINTON, *Executive Director and General Counsel*
THEODORE J. KAZY, *Minority Staff Director*
ROBERT E. LOCKHART, *Deputy General Counsel*
JAMES PIERCE MYERS, *Assistant General Counsel*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CENSUS AND POPULATION

ROBERT GARCIA, New York, *Chairman*

MICKEY LELAND, Texas
GERALDINE A. FERRARO, New York
GUS YATRON, Pennsylvania
MARY ROSE OAKAR, Ohio

JAMES A. COURTER, New Jersey
CHARLES PASHAYAN, Jr., California
DANIEL B. CRANE, Illinois

MIKE FERRELL, *Subcommittee Staff Director*

CONTENTS

Statement of—	Page
Robert McWilliam, Regional Director, Bureau of the Census	4
Mark Ferber, Congressional Affairs Adviser	5
Dom Camera, station manager, WKYC	20
Jackie Adams, assistant station manager, WJMO	22
James Norton, chairperson, Mayor's Complete Count Committee	23
Gina Vild, public information officer, Mayor's Complete Count Committee	25
James Baker, president, East 55th Street Business Association	27
Luis Martinez, director, Spanish Community Development Task Force	29
Pedro Ilerio	33
Carlos Pinero	33
Barbara Peck, chair, Political Awareness Committee, 21st Congressional District	34
Lawrence Rush, special assistant for program development, Cuyahoga Community College	39
Ted Feliciano, director, Spanish American Committee	42
Kenneth Kovach, director, Cleveland Urban Museum Project, Ohio Historical Society	50
Donald Jacobs, director, Greater Cleveland Interchurch Council	53
Clara Bell, chairperson, Central Advisory Council, Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority	69

OVERSIGHT HEARINGS ON THE 1980 CENSUS

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1980

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CENSUS AND POPULATION,
Cleveland, Ohio.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., in the main auditorium, Public Library, 325 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, Hon. Robert Garcia (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Representative Garcia.

Also present: Representatives Oakar and Stokes.

Mr. GARCIA. We would like to get started. First of all, it's a pleasure to be here in the city of Cleveland in the baseball season, where the Indians open up against the Toronto Bluejays today. If we finish fast enough, we may be able to see it. Seriously, it's a pleasure to be here.

This is the first hearing that we're holding in an urban setting since the actual census began on April 1, and a member of the Census Subcommittee is also a Congressperson from the city of Cleveland, and that's Mary Rose Oakar. She asked me quite some time ago to put this meeting together. Congressman Stokes and Mary Rose agreed that today would be the best day. It really is because yesterday, for the first time, the enumerators across America went out to start the count, the physical count, the knocking on doors, the talking to Mrs. Smith or Mr. Jones or Mr. Rodriquez and to make sure that this census is the best one ever. For the most part, we have gotten off to a fairly good start. I think that the Census Bureau has, in terms of the publicity and in terms of what they've been able to project prior to April 1, made it possible that we're getting more forms mailed back than ever before.

But let me tell you—and that's the reason for this hearing—while it seems to be going fairly well, we can't settle for anything but 100 percent. The inner cities, the hardcore areas of America, the minorities, the black, the Hispanics, the elderly, people whom we are very concerned about, are again the ones who have not been completing the forms. That's why this setting in Cleveland is as appropriate as any place else in the country, because you people here have all the problems of a large city, including my own. I'm not glad for you, but Cleveland has had its financial problems just as well as my city has had its financial problems, and we're not out of the woods.

The reasons why I think it's so important is because since 1970, most of the Federal dollars are apportioned back into communities, inner cities, and States, based upon population. In the 1960 census, that was not the fact. There were some minor formulas, fiscal formulas attached to the census. Today every agency is dependent on those figures so that the more people you count in a specific area, the better

off that city is because, remember, what we do in 1980 you're going to be living with in 1990. That's 10 years from now. That's a long time. It's all based on what we do in 1980. So I would hope I could convey that message to you. We want to hear the problems. We've got people here from the Bureau of the Census who have sat in with us diligently throughout the entire process of every one of the hearings we've held in the cities and, as far as I'm concerned, they're going to be here, they're going to respond.

Now, Congresswoman Oakar, Mary Rose, is a member of the Subcommittee of Census and Population, and she's been a fighter for us and I would like now to ask her, and then after that, Mary Rose, Congressman Stokes may want to say a few words. Why don't you express your feelings about where we are and what we're all about.

Ms. OAKAR. Thank you very much, Congressman Garcia and my friend and colleague, Congressman Stokes.

First of all, I want to extend to you, Congressman Garcia, on behalf of the people of our area, a warm welcome. We're very pleased that you as the chairman of the subcommittee could be here today. Last night the Spanish-speaking community, who are all very justly proud of you along with other people across the Nation, had the pleasure of extending to you on behalf of the mayor of the city the key to the city.

Mr. GARCIA. I tried it on a couple of doors; it doesn't work.

Ms. OAKAR. Try City Hall. In any event, we're very delighted that you could be here today. I am grateful that I have my colleague Congressman Louis Stokes here, who is taking time out from his busy schedule also, because it's very, very important that our area, along with other areas throughout our country, be counted properly. Those of us from the inner city and from the suburban areas, northeast Ohio, really do feel that we have been uncounted in the past and that we, in fact, because of the undercount, have lost millions and millions of dollars.

The census transcends congressional boundaries. Many, many people are concerned about the congressional boundaries and representation and there's no question that we feel that our people should be justly represented in proportion to the numbers we have, but on the other hand, we feel very, very strongly that the people who will be undercounted are the people who most need the services that the Federal Government, through the local governments, does provide.

I'm really pleased that we can see how the count is going in our area and I'm equally pleased to have the various witnesses who are here today come forward. Some are Census employees, others are from the community, and it means an awful lot to have you supporting this effort. As Congressman Garcia said, we won't just be concerned about the 80 or 90 percent of the people who are counted, we want 100 percent counted. We want our fair share of Federal dollars coming back home. That's the whole point of seeing how the census is going and expressing some of the concerns that some of us have had over the past few months about how it's going.

On that note, I would just like to thank you again for being here, Congressman Garcia, and our very fine staff member with the subcommittee, Mike Ferrell, and all of his wonderful work and members of my staff who have worked so hard. At this point, I'll yield to our distinguished colleague, soon to be the dean of the northeast Ohio delegation, Congressman Louis Stokes.

Mr. STOKES. Thank you very much, Congresswoman Oakar. Let me begin by extending to my distinguished colleague from New York, Chairman Garcia, a very warm welcome to the city of Cleveland, and we're delighted to have you here and we're delighted that you accepted the invitation of Congresswoman Oakar to bring your subcommittee here to our city and to conduct hearings in our city today.

I would like on this occasion to remind all Clevelanders of good will that Congressman Garcia is the chairman of the subcommittee that brought the first Martin Luther King holiday bill to the floor of the House during the 10-year period that bill has been lying in dust in the House. It was he who gave the valiant courageous leadership to the Congress in trying to get that bill enacted into law to establish a holiday in honor and memory of our great slain civil rights leader. When he found Congress was not in the mood to give the kind of dignity and memorial to Dr. King that he was entitled to, it was he who courageously withdrew that bill from the floor and did not permit the Congress to in any way further demean the life of this great American.

So we're just very proud of what you mean to us in the Congress. I want to thank Congresswoman Oakar for inviting me to join her and the chairman of the subcommittee today.

As has been stated, I'm not a member of this particular subcommittee, but because of the fact that she and I have adjoining congressional districts and between the two of us we have most of the inner city of the city of Cleveland, we have the real problems that lie with reference to an accurate census count. She invited me to participate here today and I'm delighted to have been invited.

My basic concern would be the fact that the 21st Congressional District of Ohio, which I represent in Congress, we have been told by the Census Bureau, is down now to 330,000 people with the lowest population of the 23 congressional districts in the State of Ohio. This, then, means that the 21st Congressional District is losing Federal funds in terms of mandated types of programs. It has been my concern and it has been the concern of the 21st Congressional District caucus, which has been actively involved, and my entire congressional office has been working with the Census Bureau to try and see that an accurate count is taken in the 21st Congressional District.

I'm delighted to join with my colleagues today in these very important hearings.

Mr. GARCIA. Thank you very much. At this point, I'm going to turn over the chair of the subcommittee to Congresswoman Mary Rose Oakar.

Ms. OAKAR. Thank you very much for the unexpected pleasure of chairing this hearing, Bob.

We're going to move ahead now. We'll have a few changes in the schedule, but we'll try to be very concise and prompt.

Our first witness is Mr. Robert McWilliam, who is the Regional Director of the Bureau of the Census. Joining him is Dr. Mark Ferber, who also works for the Census and is the Congressional Affairs Adviser.

Before we start, though, I do want to announce Martha Volner who's Senator Glenn's staff person on the Senate subcommittee that not only takes in the census, but takes in things like nuclear energy, et cetera. She's in effect your counterpart on the Senate side. She is here and we're very happy and I wanted to thank the Senator. If you would

like to join us up here, you're more than welcome to come up. We would be very happy to have you. Thank you very much.

Mr. McWilliam, thank you very much for coming from Detroit. Perhaps you would like to begin.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT McWILLIAM, REGIONAL DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Mr. McWILLIAM. Madam Chairman, members of the subcommittee, my name is Robert McWilliam and I am the Regional Director of the Census Bureau for the Detroit region, which covers the States of Michigan and Ohio. I am pleased to be here to discuss the status of the 1980 census with particular reference to events here in the city of Cleveland.

On the basis of preliminary information, I am cautiously optimistic about the results. The census as a whole is moving very well and I believe the nationwide results will also be reflected here.

By way of an overview, as of April 15, the mail-return response rate nationwide was approximately 86 percent. For the Detroit region, as a whole, the response was 91.4 percent. Taking a look at the four offices that comprise the Cleveland metropolitan area, we find a range from 95 percent in Shaker Heights to 73.3 percent in South Cleveland. As you know, Madam Chairman, we are only now going into the enumerator stage where those households that did not respond to our mail out/mail back format will be contacted individually by local enumerators. It is premature to comment on how well this second phase is going since our people started in the field on April 16.

I know, Madam Chairman, that your subcommittee has been very interested in recruiting and in the composition of the temporary work force for the 1980 census. Overall, the Bureau has clearly achieved its goals of mirroring the composition of the United States in the work force we have hired. At the supervisory level, for the Detroit region, out of 1,443 positions, we hired 330 blacks or 22.9 percent; for Hispanics the respective figures are 40 and 2.8 percent. For the nonsupervisory staff, there were 4,435 positions in Ohio. At this point, our hiring figures reflect 21.6 percent black and 1.5 percent Hispanic. We are continuing to recruit but, in the face of the excellent mail-return rates, we believe we are in pretty good shape with regard to our personnel requirements.

While it is impossible to pinpoint the precise connections between a good mail-response rate and various efforts by the Bureau, I should like to mention two factors that we believe are of significant import. First is the overall promotional campaign that was carried out by the Bureau. This far surpassed any previous effort and we have been amazed at the cooperation of the media, particularly radio and television. Not only did the number of announcements aired in prime time come as a pleasant surprise, but many stations developed their own public service announcements and editorial comments. Many of these were of a very high professional quality and contributed to the success of the total operation.

A second contributing factors was the operation of the Bureau's community services program. Working in the field over the past 2 years, our community services specialists did a remarkable job of contacting groups and organizations in those communities that have tradi-

tionally been difficult to enumerate. With me today is Mrs. Margaret Greely, who was the head of the community services program in the Detroit region, as well as Mr. Walter Moody and Ms. Jane Garcia, who worked full time here in Cleveland. They will be happy to answer any questions the subcommittee may have.

Madam Chairman, I would like to end where I began, on a note of cautious optimism. There is no question that we continue to face serious challenges. The millions of forms that have been returned must be edited and processed and we are, as you know, mandated to get the results of this enormous undertaking to the President on or before December 31, 1980. I am confident that we shall meet this mandate and hopeful that we will have conducted the most successful census in the history of our Nation.

I will be happy to answer any questions.

Ms. OAKAR. Thank you very much, Mr. McWilliam. I think before we question, we'll give Dr. Ferber a chance to speak, and if any of the other members want to hear from the other individuals who do work locally, we'll be happy to have them come forward.

Dr. Ferber, would you explain a little bit about your function?

Dr. FERBER. Sure. I'm in charge of congressional relations for the Bureau. I serve directly on the Director's staff and it's simply a liaison with the Hill on a variety, as you know, of legislative matters beyond those connected with the census.

When Chairman Garcia announced and began the campaign of committee hearings around the country, it just seemed important to the Bureau and I think also reflected a feeling on the chairman's part that someone from the Bureau be continuously at the hearings, and it's been my pleasant chore to do so. I'm delighted to be in Cleveland.

Ms. OAKAR. Thank you. Mr. Garcia, I'll lead off with a few questions and perhaps my colleagues will also have some.

I wrote a letter, Mr. McWilliam, to the Detroit office to Sybil Griffin some time ago in March indicating I was concerned about the fact that there was some extra work in terms of meeting the needs of the elderly and I'm wondering if the census has any special focus now.

I see Lois Young, who works for the census in the audience who's only 91 years old and one of the best. Lois why don't you raise your hand here? She's worked on the census for many, many years. I know that she's doing a great job along with the other employees. I'm wondering if there's any special help that you're giving the elderly?

I found, for example, in my own district where I just took two tracts of land where there were public housing units which were largely comprised of the elderly in 1970 and I noticed that the figures the census had were about a third of what I knew just off the top of my head lived there. I'm a little concerned that the same thing might happen again and I'm wondering what you were doing in terms of assisting the elderly, many of whom have sight problems, et cetera? For example, they may not get the forms as they just have apartment numbers on them. Would you comment on that?

Mr. MCWILLIAM. Yes. I think, number one, in regards to recruitment I don't know of any figures on recruitment of senior citizens but I think that as we look back upon the 1980 census we'll find that a higher percentage of senior citizens were hired to eventually conduct the census than was the case in 1970. So I think that that will be of

66-323 O - 80 - 2

some assistance. I think we have had contacts with our community service staff in the Cleveland area and throughout the Detroit region with the senior citizen groups organizations.

We have had set up in the city of Cleveland an assistance center whereby anybody, including senior citizens could go to receive assistance with their questionnaires. We have, of course, publicized rather widely the telephone number that's actually on the questionnaire which could be used also to help seniors and others.

Ms. OAKAR. Let me ask you this. If a senior citizen or a person in a nursing home, for example, gets the long form, is there any way that person can exchange the long form for the short form?

Mr. MCWILLIAM. No. But what we do is provide as much assistance as we can to fill out the form.

Ms. OAKAR. Do you allow your enumerators to go into these highrises and knock on doors or how are they doing it?

Mr. MCWILLIAM. In nursing homes, we would have a special place provided where numerators would visit those units rather than to have a questionnaire mailed out, and they would be able to provide the assistance which was necessary either to the staff there or the census enumerator would be able to provide assistance.

Ms. OAKAR. What about public housing complexes or highrises for the elderly? Are they allowed to go out in the field and knock on doors or don't you have a special program?

Mr. MCWILLIAM. The enumerators?

Ms. OAKAR. Yes.

Mr. MCWILLIAM. We try to locate some of the assistance centers close to those areas and we do, I think, find perhaps overall it's going to be reflected that perhaps the mail response from those areas is not as great and then, of course, the enumerator would go out and visit that household and assist the senior citizen.

Ms. OAKAR. Can assistants be based in a complex like Riverview on West 25th Street for the day with a desk and a chair and get the people in to help residents fill out the forms? A lot of the elderly, as an example, are on walkers. Some of them view English as a second language and they're overwhelmed by the forms they have to fill out. Medicare is an example.

Mr. MCWILLIAM. One of the projects we took with our community services staff was a questionnaire familiarization project where we try to concentrate in areas like this and have people actually go work with the questionnaire.

Ms. OAKAR. Do you have a whole grassroots effort to get people to fill out the census? That's what I'm asking. I'm concerned with the elderly. I'm focusing on that because I know that Congressman Stokes and Congressman Garcia I'm sure will have questions equally as important concerning minorities. I'm also involved in that.

Mr. MCWILLIAM. One of the main thrusts of the disseminating recruiting process was indigenous hiring. We have hired people from the areas to enumerate the areas. This is a great concern of ours that we do have people who live in the areas enumerating the areas. So we have persons who are indigenous to work it and in many cases some people would actually be working in their own apartment houses or building.

Ms. OAKAR. I don't know if you can give me statistics on that, but I bet there aren't many who are from those highrises. I could be wrong

about that. I would just say I know that you are very concerned and you're really trying hard to do a good job. However, I get concerned about 73 percent returns in south Cleveland.

South Cleveland is a misnomer because it takes in a large part of the far east side to the inner city to some of the southwest areas in the west side in and around the city of Cleveland. Considering the area covered, 73 percent is a low figure. I get concerned about what is going to happen to the 27 percent who haven't filled out their forms for one reason or another and what we're doing in terms of extending ourselves to the community with a special focus on areas that are not counted. We can't be content with 90 percent. It's the same 90 percent that filled out the forms in 1970.

Mr. McWILLIAMS. Of course, for those nonresponse households the enumerators are now going out into the field to do their followup and I think that although the figure of 73 percent is not, say as of the national average, this is a figure that I believe is higher than it was, in say, 1970. I think we have improved the mail response rate almost across the board in at least the Detroit region and then of course the important task is now at hand, to go out and have the enumerators visit those households that did not return the questionnaires.

Ms. OAKAR. One last thing that I will ask and then I'll yield to my colleagues. I'm a little concerned about a memo I happened to pick up from Director Barabba to the national directors and the district office directors that in effect indicates they ought not to become involved with Members of Congress.

I'll read the last paragraph:

> I therefore not only suggest but insist that as Bureau employees you deal with the problems of our day to day operations through the census channels and mechanisms developed for this purpose. Questions from Members of Congress quite naturally have an interest in the census are expected to be welcome. However, technical questions and problems, most of which are related to the massive size of the start of phasing of census should not be properly directed to the—et cetera, et cetera.

In a sense, it's really suggesting to the people who work with these bureaus that they really don't have to and should be discouraged to deal directly with Members of Congress. We're the ones who get the phone calls from our constituents. I don't think many people call the Census Bureau about problems. They're going to call our congressional office. Additionally, there are many people who wanted to be employed by the census, who have a hard time with that civil service test.

I had a man with a masters degree who flunked it! People are concerned about these kinds of issues. Many people will call and say, they got the long form or I'm afraid about the confidentiality and so on. I'm concerned that this is kind of a veiled threat to your employees strangles relations with congressional offices who are really trying to assist the people in terms of making sure our constituencies are counted.

What's the purpose of this memo and why do you feel that it was necessary to have as your subject in the memorandum telephone calls from congressional offices. I mean, how could we possibly hurt you?

Mr. McWILLIAM. Well, I don't know that some of the questions that perhaps an employee has that relate to the internal operations should be—I think the thrust is that they should be asked of their supervisor.

On the other hand, I think that you know with the dealings and the discussions that I have had, and contacts that I have had with Washington concerning our contacts with Members of Congress, we have not been given restrictions. You know I received telephone calls almost on a daily basis and letters from Members of Congress on a regular basis and I respond to many of those myself.

Now if they do involve policy decisions or things like that, then of course they're transmitted into Washington.

Ms. OAKAR. Well this is from Director Barabba and I see it, as a kind of veiled threat that Census employees are not to respond to questions that our staff might have on the census. Can you assure us that no one will be harmed by speaking freely today, for example?

We have some staff people that are going to be testifying. They should not feel intimidated today, right?

Mr. MCWILLIAM. Certainly not.

Ms. OAKAR. All right. But you don't interpret this memo as a problem then when it says as the subject telephone calls from congressional offices. You don't think that's a problem?

Mr. MCWILLIAM. Again, I make a distinction between if somebody has a question in a district office, an employee generally the place to go is to the immediate supervisor to try to resolve that problem. I think that that's the thrust of this memo.

You know on the other hand, I have been given no directives not to communicate openly with Members of Congress on any issue that relates to the Detroit regional office, anything that involves national concerns. Obviously, that does go into Washington.

Ms. OAKAR. Let me say this. If my constituents call me with a social security problem, I have no problem calling the Social Security Administration, telling that individual who answers the phone what the problems are that my constituents have.

Now I don't want to be inhibited or have staff people who work for the census feel inhibited if our office calls with some problems with respect to the census. I think this memo is problematic and that's why I wanted it submitted for the record because I intend personally to call the census anytime we feel it's important to call. Not in terms of usurping the authority of the people there, but I'm going to make sure that the people in Cleveland are going to be counted accurately. Nobody is going to stop us this time.

Mr. MCWILLIAM. I have no problem with you or any Member of Congress calling my office directly.

Ms. OAKAR. We would rather deal with the local office. You're in Detroit. You've been very cooperative, I must say, quite honestly.

[The memorandum follows:]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, D.C., March 10, 1980.

Memorandum for All Regional Directors, All District Office Managers.
From: Vincent P. Barabba, Director.
Subject: Telephone Calls from Congressional Offices.

Recently we have had an increasing number of calls from congressional offices attempting to obtain information on the current status of technical census operations in specific district offices. It appears that the majority of these calls are generated by a desire on the part of congressional members to be responsive to questions and complaints from district office employees. Everyone, of course, has

the right to contact their Senators and Representatibes. However, it has been our experience thus far that the vast majority of these questions could and would have been answered by regional office/regional census center staff members had the problem been directed to them first.

Questions from Members of Congress who, quite naturally, have an interest in the 1980 census are expected and welcome. However, technical questions and problems, most of which are related to the massive site of the "start up" phase of the census, should most properly be directed to the technical personnel assigned to the regions since they have the training and knowledge necessary to handle them and are expected to be responsive to them.

I, therefore, not only suggest, but insist, that as Bureau employees, you deal with the problems of our day-to-day operations through the census channels and mechanisms developed for this purpose.

Please be sure that all district office personnel are informed of the contents of this memorandum.

Mr. GARCIA. I would like to defer to Congressman Stokes.

Mr. STOKES. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman and Madam Chairman.

Mr. McWilliam, can you tell me what the method was for the selection of the Cleveland district offices? Who had that responsibility and how did they go about selecting the district offices?

Mr. MCWILLIAM. The locations of the district offices?

Mr. STOKES. Yes.

Mr. MCWILLIAM. The sites themselves?

Mr. STOKES. Yes.

Mr. MCWILLIAM. We made a determination in the Detroit region based on population as to where to locate the district offices, based on the population of the areas. We tried to define the district office based on population.

Mr. STONES. Well, in relation to congressional districts, how did you arrive at your decision?

Mr. MCWILLIAM. We did not take into consideration boundaries, congressional boundaries. We took into consideration population figures. So that there would be—the district office boundaries would not correspond to congressional boundaries.

Mr. STOKES. Well there has been a great deal of concern in my congressional district with reference to the location of the district offices for the reason that when my constituents looked at the actual site locations. For instance, South Cleveland office is located in the arcade, 451 Euclid Avenue, which is the 20th Congressional District represented by Mrs. Oakar. The North Cleveland office is located at 1001 Euclid Avenue, which is the 20th Congressional District represented by Mrs. Oakar. The Shaker Heights office, 3130 Mayfield Road, which is the 22d Congressional District represented by Mr. Vanek. The Brookpark office, 18665 Sheldon Road, which is the 23d Congressional District located on Congressman Mottl's congressional district.

It then appeared to many of my constituents that of the four congressional districts in the Cleveland area, that the only congressional district which did not have a district office was that of their Congressman in the 21st Congressional District. That has been a large concern, particularly with their concern about the undercount in the black community, the largest loss of population in the entire State has been in the 21st Congressional District. According to the Census Bureau, we're down from 500,000 to 300,000 people, which is the lowest population in any congressional district in the State.

And so that's why I'm posing the question to you so that my constituents get some kind of an answer with reference to it.

Mr. McWilliam. I can understand that, but the district office boundaries were defined on the basis of population. In addition, you have a factor on a short-term lease situation which we're involved with here. These leases run from 6 to 9 months and in many cases it's very difficult to locate space in certain locations and so the primary reason behind the location of the offices for population sometimes changed a little bit because of the availability of space. It's very difficult to obtain space in Ohio, in the State of Ohio for 19 district offices and on a short-term basis.

Mr. Stokes. Now, noting here that preliminarily you have had a response range from 95 percent in Shaker Heights to 73.3 percent in South Cleveland, which is a variance of about 22 percentage points actually, which it seems to me immediately would point up a problem for you with reference to South Cleveland, doesn't it?

Mr. McWilliam. No, I don't think so. I think we're geared for the fact that certain cities would run as low and even lower than the 73 percent. I think that this figure is not a low figure compared to, you know, the past history.

So I think that that was expected to happen in certain of the offices throughout the country and, of course, we're equipped to have the staff enumerators go out and make the necessary follow-ups in the next few weeks.

Mr. Stokes. These percentages then are based upon the number of questionnaires that were sent out?

Mr. McWilliam. That's right.

Mr. Stokes. How many questionnaires were sent out in the Shaker area?

Mr. McWilliam. In the Shaker area I would estimate that in the Shaker area in terms of very rough figures I could be off, I would think 200,000 households. Generally speaking, the centralized office would have a population of 600,000 or more, so I would think that at the present time you're finding that there are approximately on the average less than 3 persons per household, maybe 2.8 persons per household. So on that basis, the very rough figures would lead me to believe that maybe 210,000, 220,000 households.

Mr. Stokes. Would you refer now to South Cleveland, first, approximately how many questionnaires went out in that area and what geographical area does that comprise?

Mr. McWilliam. I would estimate again, and again I'm giving you very rough figures based on generally what our centralized office would comprise, but I would think you're talking in terms of 120,000 households.

Mr. Shaitberger. That's correct.

Mr. McWilliam. 123,000 households. The South Cleveland office includes the western part of the city, southern part of the city.

Mr. Shaitberger. The border on the western side is 119th Street.

Mr. McWilliam. 119th Street on the west side.

Mr. Garcia. Would you be kind enough to identify yourself so that the stenographer can get that into the record.

Mr. Shaitberger. Dave Shaitberger, I'm the district manager from the South Cleveland office.

Mr. STOKES. What is the eastern boundary of that area?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. It's sort of hard to explain. It's sort of a very weird type pattern. I have to have my field operations supervisor down here to explain in detail for you.

Mr. MCWILLIAM. Essentially, the eastern part of the city but some of the southern part of the city also almost going to the eastern boundary of the city but perhaps a little bit further out. So if you have the two offices that we talked about here, they essentially have all of Cleveland.

Now the Shaker Heights office would have a small portion of the city and the Brookpark office would have a small portion, but generally speaking if you're talking about the city of Cleveland almost all of it is handled by the two centralized offices, the north office and south office.

Mr. STOKES. When we talk about these two offices that supposedly comprise this area, could we be talking about a lesser return than the 73 percent as it relates to one part of that area?

Mr. MCWILLIAM. No. For the north office, the mail response rate is about 81 percent. So you have the two centralized offices we're talking about here that generally cover all of Cleveland. You have rates of 73 percent and 81 percent.

Mr. STOKES. Now in sending out your questionnaires, did you have something called a premail determination so that you could send out some type of a communication to various households and that was sent back to you in order for you to ascertain where the questionnaires were to be sent, et cetera?

Mr. MCWILLIAM. Well, we start off with a commercially purchased mailing list which we all know is not 100 percent accurate. This is updated several months in advance by the post office. The post office does a check of our initial mailing lists.

Then what happens in early March, we do what we call a precanvas, which is an operation whereby census enumerators go door to door and canvas every unit in the city of Cleveland and add additional units.

And 3 weeks before census date there's another check by the post office. The final check by the post office is done at the time of delivery. So you have several checks here of the original mailing list.

Mr. STOKES. Now I pose this question because we have had complaints in my congressional office that was with reference to the area that I represent, that this kind of premailing determination was not in fact done. Can you tell me whether or not it was?

Mr. MCWILLIAM. Well, all of these steps have been taken. I think in a couple of instances we had a case where some of the precanvas—the listing of units that was done by the enumerator in early March—a few of those in certain parts of the city did not get into the process by March 28, so there may have been some units that did not receive a questionnaire by March 28. Most of those then received a questionnaire within the next few days after that.

That's my understanding of what might have happened. Of course, you have a final check by the postman of the units throughout the city also whereby the postman makes a check and if he doesn't have a questionnaire for a household on March 28, he fills out a card and returns it to the district office and then the district office fills out a question-

naire and sends it out. Or a little later in the process we would, of course, have an enumerator go out to the household.

Mr. STOKES. Just one or two other brief questions. On page 2 you give us some data relative to the number of black and Hispanics that have been hired. When you say for the Detroit region, you're not talking about here in Ohio?

Mr. MCWILLIAM. No; talking about the whole region. I have some figures for the region and some figures for Ohio.

Mr. STOKES. What's your comparable data for Ohio as it relates to the number of blacks and Hispanics who were hired in both supervisory and nonsupervisory positions?

Mr. MCWILLIAM. For Ohio, the supervisory figure for the black population is 25.2 percent. The supervisory figures for the Hispanic population for the State of Ohio is 2.5 percent. For the total employment for Ohio, you have a total Ohio employment which would include supervisory and nonsupervisory, the figures are 21.6 percent black and 1.5 percent Hispanic. The region which again is Michigan, Ohio, supervisory we had 22 percent, 22.9 percent of the supervisors for Michigan and Ohio were black. Again for the region, supervisory for Hispanics, the figure was 2.8 percent.

Mr. STOKES. Congresswoman Oakar touched upon this and she and I have also discussed it because we were obviously having so many problems. In our congressional offices we have been asked to aid and assist you in finding both supervisory and nonsupervisory personnel. And in sending persons over to my congressional office, an extraordinarily large number of minority persons have failed the census test, including one person with a masters degree who did not pass the test.

Now has this been your experience and if so could you give us some idea of this testing procedure? Is the test really this tough or is there a cultural gap in it or what's the problem?

Mr. MCWILLIAM. The figures that I have for the test are that about 78 or 79 percent of the persons taking the test are passing the test. I don't have any breakdown between minorities and nonminorities for that, but that's the overall rate. I don't think throughout the region we've found that generally to be a problem. I think the figures on minority employment might indicate that, you know, the figures that I need are in terms of minority employment are much greater than say the population, the minority population for Michigan and Ohio. So I have not really seen any problem. Again, I'm looking at two States, generally what I've seen, and I'm not saying that that couldn't have happened in certain instances.

Mr. STOKES. I pose the question because we have been told that there's a large number of individuals who have been unable to pass the test, that the offices are undermanned in terms of the enumerators and particularly as it relates to those who will be enumerating that part of the geographical area which comprises my congressional district; is that true?

Mr. MCWILLIAM. No. We have now, I feel, an adequate reserve of qualified candidates to do the job in Cleveland and throughout the country; certainly throughout the region. So I do feel that we have adequate numbers.

Now certainly recruitment has been a major concern of ours and you know you just don't want to come up short with the number of qualified candidates to do the job when it comes time to have enumerators

out in the field. So I think we do have, looking through Cleveland and throughout the region, adequate numbers of qualified persons to do the job.

Mr. STOKES. Let me see if we can't pinpoint this a little closer. This is my basic concern. My understanding is that each office should have a specific number of enumerators; is that correct?

Mr. MCWILLIAM. Yes. You have some estimates before you go into the census as to how many enumerators you might have. Then of course that might be modified to a certain degree depending on your mail response rate.

Mr. STOKES. Let's take the south Cleveland office. Do you know today how many enumerators you ought to have for that office?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. 358.

Mr. STOKES. How many do you have?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. 358. We have an adequate number.

Mr. STOKES. You do? Well with reference to the other downtown office which serves the entire city, how many enumerators should be in that office?

Mr. MCWILLIAM. I don't know what the figures are. The figures would be fairly close, I think, to the figures given.

Mr. GARCIA. George, do you have these?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. We should have 290, and I don't know how many we have. We're still in the process of hiring them.

Mr. MCWILLIAM. But we have adequate numbers of qualified candidates.

Mr. STOKES. That's not a problem?

Mr. MCWILLIAM. It has been a concern up to this point in time. I think at this point in time looking at our mail response rate and the number of qualified candidates we have, we feel pretty good about it. I mean let's face it, there was a lot of concern by the Bureau throughout the country about coming up with adequate numbers of personnel. We had that concern here in Cleveland, we had it in Detroit. But looking at it as we stand at this point in time, with reference to the number of qualified candidates we have, the position we have is a lot better than a month ago.

Mr. GARCIA. Will Congressman Stokes yield for just a minute?

Mr. STOKES. I'll be delighted.

Mr. GARCIA. That's the number we have but are you taking into consideration the 3 to 1 turnover that has been taking place in terms of enumerators. So you have more than 358.

Mr. SHAITBERGER. That's the number of enumerator positions we have; we have reserves.

Mr. GARCIA. Let's talk about the reserves for just 1 second. What do you have in reserves to substitute for any of the 358 who may decide they no longer want to be enumerators?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. We have other qualified candidates to fill the position, as they're needed.

Mr. GARCIA. How many? We should have double that much, should we not?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. We do.

Mr. GARCIA. So you're really talking about 1,000 people that you have under lock and key right now, so to speak, who are prepared and qualified to be in just that one office?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. That's correct.

Ms. OAKAR. If the gentleman will yield, you're saying you do have that many?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. We do have that many qualified people. We don't have that many positions, but it's in anticipation of the turnover.

Mr. STOKES. Isn't there an awfully large turnover in this category of employment?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. We anticipated. We have just started to follow up one effort as of this week and we don't have that great a turnover yet. Traditionally, there's a fairly high turnover and we have reserve candidates to fill in those positions.

Mr. STOKES. Thank you. I yield back, Madam Chairman.

Ms. OAKAR. Congressman Garcia?

Mr. GARCIA. Just a couple quick questions. What is the total number of questionnaires that were mailed out in the Cleveland metropolitan area?

Mr. MCWILLIAM. In the Cleveland metropolitan area? I would say that for Cuyahoga County, I would give you perhaps 600,000.

Mr. GARCIA. And you received how many back?

Mr. MCWILLIAM. I don't have those figures. We have received back approximately in the high 78, 79 percent of those.

Mr. GARCIA. Let's say 500,000, half a million. So we're really talking now about 200,000 that you have to go follow up.

Mr. SHAITBERGER. For the greater Cleveland area, that's correct.

Mr. GARCIA. Breaking it down between those areas of the city that are affluent and those areas of the city that are poor, what's the breakdown there?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. That informaion is not based on the decentralized offices.

Mr. GARCIA. Let's talk about the enumeration district which is predominantly black or minority or poor. What's the breakdown in that office?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. We don't have information maintained in that way.

Mr. GARCIA. For the purpose of making sure that this record is complete at this date, I would ask both the regional director and the coordinator for the district that that be sent to us at the subcommittee, because, while we start the enumeration, Tuesday will be the first time that the fieldworkers will actually be going out; is that fair, this coming Tuesday?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. Some are already out in the field.

Mr. GARCIA. I want to talk about the local review process for the city of Cleveland. When do you anticipate that the local review process will begin? Just so that everybody understands what local review is, that's that time and that period in which, after the first and second followup or whatever, we characterize all of the followups that the city of Cleveland has, an opportunity to then go in and look at the data supplied by the Bureau of Census to doublecheck and triplecheck to make sure that the city of Cleveland has received the maximum count.

Mr. MCWILLIAM. My understanding is that local review is within the next 2 or 3 weeks, and the communities will receive the maps and then the corresponding breakdown.

Mr. GARCIA. You're talking about the city administration?

Mr. McWILLIAM. Yes. The letters would likely go to the highest elected official in the area, but they would receive maps and then corresponding figures which would show what blocks comprise the certain enumeration figures so that they can prepare for the local review figures which will come out, I believe, some time in June.

Mr. GARCIA. Will the first followup still be in the process, or are you going to wait for the first followup?

Mr. McWILLIAM. The first followup would have been completed at that time.

Mr. GARCIA. How much time would the city of Cleveland be given to challenge those figures?

Mr. McWILLIAM. My understanding is that the city will have 10 days to respond.

Mr. GARCIA. Ten working days or ten consecutive days?

Mr. McWILLIAM. I would have to check on that.

Mr. GARCIA. That's really important because we both realize that 10 days is really insufficient and that the localities will probably need additional time to verify those figures.

With the exception of Baltimore, where we held a hearing not too long ago, I don't know of any city, including my own, New York, that's prepared to do the type of local review at this particular moment. I think the 10 days is insufficient.

Mr. McWILLIAM. I think the Bureau recognizes this concern, and it's a legitimate one. That's one of the reasons why they're sending the maps out in advance and also the information that would comprise, you know, what blocks comprise the enumeration districts so that the communities that have worked on much of the preparation could have put their figures into those blocks prior to receiving the actual counts. In effect, they would have additional time to work on this problem before receiving additional count.

Mr. GARCIA. The tracts of the city of Cleveland are broken down block by block; it's not based on population like some States.

Mr. McWILLIAM. My understanding is that some figures would be made available on an enumeration district.

Mr. GARCIA. Block by block?

Mr. McWILLIAM. We would define what blocks comprise the enumeration district, but I believe the figures that were going to be made available would give the housing and population and housing county time to——

Mr. GARCIA. What I'm trying to be concerned about is that we don't have a problem. We held a hearing in Texas and there are some communities that are 10,000 or less and they don't break it down block by block in terms of the tracts, which makes it difficult, but you really get an accurate reading and pinpoint specifics, and I don't want the city of Cleveland to find itself in that position.

Mr. McWILLIAM. I believe the local process is at the stage now where the Bureau can provide you with what specifically the communities will receive.

Mr. GARCIA. So the people here, the people from the Cleveland metropolitan area, will have somewhat a better idea. What date do you anticipate that that information, the first preliminary information in terms of the city of Cleveland, will be given to the mayor of

the city of Cleveland so that the city of Cleveland then can analyze? Can you give us an approximate date?

Mr. McWILLIAM. It's been some time since I heard about the timing on the local review process. I thought it would be some time perhaps in June. I would not swear to that.

Mr. GARCIA. Well try to find an approximate date so that the Members of Congress and those of us who are concerned about the Federal funding for the city will also be able to voice our opinions in terms of what we consider to be important for the districts that we represent.

We had some problems with maps in various parts of the country and that was in the precanvas. Are the maps that you are going to be supplying to the municipalities, to the city of Cleveland, going to be updated maps so that they correspond to Cleveland as it presently is?

Mr. McWILLIAM. I'm not sure I can find out for you, but I'm not sure what maps would be received by the city, whether they've been updated from the operations or not.

Mr. GARCIA. As you know, the GAO issued a report in terms of the Census Bureau and materials that were being made available, census maps, forms, things along that line, mailings, and they found that the maps that were being supplied were very poor quality and I would hope that come June, those maps for the Cleveland area would be updated and be certain to actually correspond with the city itself.

When do you anticipate the followup is going to be completed in the city of Cleveland, followup one?

Mr. McWILLIAM. In approximately a month from now. It depends on the type of office you're talking about, but approximately May 13.

Mr. GARCIA. So after May 13, the followup one is really for the most part among the most important steps in terms of the count; is that fair to say, Mr. McWilliam?

Mr. McWILLIAM. You know, there are other factors, too, such as vacancy checks and so on. Followup is done; contact is made with those houses that did not return the questionnaires.

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Chairman, I yield.

Ms. VOLNER. The mail return rate is calculated on a basis of occupied housing units. Exactly what process do you go through to determine the vacancy rate? I understand that it's not one uniform rate across the country, but on an office-by-office basis; is that correct?

Mr. McWILLIAM. I don't know the details of how your determinations for vacancy are done.

Mr. SHAITBERGER. I'm not sure either.

Ms. OAKAR. Will you yield for a second? That's really the point. When you are taking clusters of people, we know identifiably they're poor, and yet you don't know the process?

Mr. McWILLIAM. We go up and make contact with the households; I know the process. Then if it's determined to be vacant, we have a followup by a crew leader to assure we have not missed anybody within that household.

Ms. OAKAR. What if the public housing authority tells you we know in this project there are 680 people who live here, and you come up with 200 who have mailed back their forms. Are you going to really go after the other 480 to find them, or are you just going to be content that there appeared to be a good turnout? That's what happened in 1970. Those

are the poor, those are the elderly, those are the multifamily minorities, for example, that we're talking about in terms of clusters of people.

Mr. McWilliam. Of course, this would be a portion of the local review program, too, to make determination and have these numbers available by geographic areas so we can make comparisons on the local review. If we find discrepancies, then of course we would check those differences out.

Ms. Volner. Let's say, for example, there's a housing project which shows on its roster, by name, 660 people, but the Bureau finds only 400. In the course of the local review, this is pointed out to the Bureau, but the Bureau has still never seen those additional people; what's going to happen? Will the Bureau count them even though they never ever see the people themselves?

Mr. McWilliam. No. The Bureau would have to verify and assure that those persons are there. The Bureau will take figures that the community has and make a comparison with the population and housing figures that we have. Then if there's a sufficient difference, we would have some followup made. No, we could not add those names——

Ms. Volner. Even if they had done a check a week before and they knew that was a correct roster? If the Bureau did not see those people, they would not be counted?

Mr. McWilliam. The Bureau could go at that point and verify the fact.

Ms. Volner. But they would not use the roster?

Mr. McWilliam. That's my understanding.

Ms. Volner. Would you supply for the record a full explanation of how they establish vacancy rates?

Mr. McWilliam. Yes.

Ms. Volner. Thank you. We would also like to know how it differs from office to office or region to region, and how you make the determinations.

Ms. Oakar. Just to highlight that point, Riverview on West 25th Street, is on one tract of land. It was missed in the last census. I know off the top of my head, because I live a couple blocks away, that there are at least a thousand people who live in that particular project, and you missed them. You know, they weren't counted.

We're saying that 10 days to do all this followup is not enough time. Have you indeed missed these people initially, this time around? Have they mailed back their forms; that is, the residents of Riverview? I'm using it as an example because I think it mirrors what's happening throughout the city.

Mr. McWilliam. That particular project does not appear on that block in published reports?

Ms. Oakar. It doesn't appear anywhere. It's as if they don't exist.

Mr. McWilliam. It's possible you could have had it located in a surrounding block to a geographic area. I can relate to the city of Detroit where we had a campaign after the census where by four television stations, persons were urged, if they had not been counted, to contact the Bureau. We took several thousand addresses of households that felt they weren't counted.

Ms. Oakar. Well, they're not going to tell you they're not counted; that's the whole point.

Mr. McWILLIAM. They did, several thousand.

Ms. OAKAR. They're not going to voluntarily say, we were missed.

Mr. McWILLIAM. We found over 90 percent that felt they weren't counted were in our register.

Dr. FERBER. Madam Chairman?

Mr. STOKES. You can pose your question.

Dr. FERBER. It's not really a question. It's a bit of a followup because the process seems so complicated on paper, the dates get confused. There's really much more than 10 days, as a result of the local review program.

The maps and the component units within them allow the city, before we come up with results at all to say, all right this four square block area, our records, everything we've got indicates 200 utility hookups if they use utility as one basis for public housing records, whatever you have. That's in and that can be prepared by the city. We give them the format that the data will come in, we give them the precise geographic boundaries that we're talking about. That can be done during the entire months before we come up with our figures.

They then need to take for the basis of review our figures by geographic area and compare them with theirs. Certainly a housing unit of 1,000 persons would show up in that kind of a review if they had and we have missed it. I'm not going to pretend to you that we don't miss areas; that would be foolish. But it's really that period, 10 days then for reconciliation at which point they don't have to start generating data, theirs can be formatted and ready to go for comparison at which point we then will do the actual reconciliation.

If they say, 2,000 units in this particular area, and we show 1,500, we've got a problem; or they've got a problem, and the reconciliation will take place.

In addition, taking place in the mailings of the period means that our offices will not be closing down rapidly after that. If there's a problem that requires us to go out and reenumerate an area that's genuinely in contention with that data. If they have utility hookups, housing project records, that indicate we were wrong, there's going to be an extensive period before that reconciliation. I hope that helps.

Mr. STOKES. Let me pose this question to you two gentlemen so that I get a real sense of what a commitment is here from the Census Bureau. Does the Bureau start out officially acknowledging there was a serious undercount as it relates to minorities in the last census, so that I know where you are going or what your commitment is here? Do you actually officially admit that?

Mr. McWILLIAM. Well, the Census Bureau, through its own studies in 1970, came up with the figures that overall—if you want to call it an undercount or miss rate—it was 2½ percent. But there was a differential between the miss for the black population and the miss for the white population. The figures show on a national basis that we missed 1.9 percent of the white population and 7.7 percent of the black population.

Mr. STOKES. All right. And that 7.7 percent is a substantial number of people?

Mr. McWILLIAM. Yes; it is.

Mr. STOKES. You're talking about a miss rate of 7 million people, approximately?

Mr. McWilliam. The estimates on the undercount, of course, give a range but I think the range of miss in terms of numbers of persons was from say 4.8 to 5.8 million, with the average being considered and taken at 5.3 million persons missed in 1970.

Mr. Stokes. All right. So my final question to you, then, is: Is the Census Bureau absolutely committed to the fact that in this census count, that there will not be that type of a miss factor?

Mr. McWilliam. We have put many programs in place and two of the main goals for the 1980 census is, No. 1, to reduce the undercount figure of 2½ percent. And the other main goal, if you could call it that, is to reduce the differential between the 1.9 percent I talked about and the 7.7 percent. We have put many programs and projects in place in an effort to do that.

Mr. Stokes. Thank you.

Mr. Garcia. If I may just pursue this; if a city like Akron, which I understand has a population of about 200,000, has 10 days to review and a city like Cleveland, which has 700,000, 800,000 population, and they have 10 days to review; isn't there an inequity? I don't even want to talk about New York City, but, you know, in reference to where we are right now.

Mr. McWilliam. I understand your concern with the timing.

Mr. Garcia. That to me is crucial. We have been challenged in terms of the question of illegal aliens which is a subject I don't want to get into and there may be some more suits after this is all over by a couple Members of the U.S. Senate who represent States like Kentucky. But let me tell you in reverse, we didn't sue, minority communities didn't sue in 1970 because at that particular moment we didn't know the direction we were going in. But if the undercount is such in 1980 with the minority communities for the same reasons the other suit was filed, we can also sue because we were not counted properly.

I would think that it would be a very embarrassing situation for the Bureau of the Census in the age of 1980 to find themselves in this type of a lawsuit. I'll tell you frankly, Mr. McWilliam, you testified before us in Detroit, I think you have been as candid as any person who has testified before us and I know it's difficult sometimes when you come before a congressional committee to testify. I understand the pressure, but the fact is that we are also in a position—I'm speaking as a minority myself at this particular moment in this hearing—that we can also sue because the count is not accurate and because the adjustments were not made.

And I just think that it's something that we have to consider and being that you are in the city of Detroit where you hang your hat for the most part and that's the office, and you have the city of Detroit and Cleveland and Cincinnati and areas where you have large minority populations, your responsibility is an awesome one. And as it relates to making sure certain minorities are counted, I would just hope that we're prepared to work with you. But we're also prepared to do what we have to do if in fact the other side starts to sue because people are counted that shouldn't be counted, but we can come in and sue because people were not counted that should have been counted. So it goes both ways. That's a point I wanted to make as it related to Congressman Stokes' question to you in terms of this dialog that we're having right now. I think that we have exhausted our questions.

Ms. OAKAR. We want to thank you very much for being here, Mr. McWilliam and Dr. Ferber. If you could stay just through the second and third panel, especially I would appreciate it. Thank you very, very much.

We have spent more time with these two gentlemen than we will with the others because, as you know, they have the oversight on all of this. I think you know we have to make sure that we understand the situation. So we apologize if we're behind schedule. We're going to have the next group of people: Mr. Dom Camera, who is a station manager at WKYC; Ms. Jackie Adams, assistant station manager, WJMO; Dr. James Norton, the urban scholar in residence at CSU, chairperson; and Mr. James Baker, who's the East 55th Street Business Association, who has asked to be part of this schedule panel because of a schedule conflict, and is also with the mayor's complete count committee. So if you gentlemen would come forward, please.

Ms. OAKAR. We'll start with Mr. Dom Camera, station manager for WKCR.

Mr. CAMERA. I left off a packet of the activities that channel 3 has performed. I would assume that my role is to speak for channel 3 on what we've done on the census. I can also allude to some of the other broadcasters in town because we worked together to make the census as well known in the community as possible.

Ms. OAKAR. You may give any statement you wish.

STATEMENT OF DOM CAMERA, STATION MANAGER, WKYC

Mr. CAMERA. I have to be critical. There was no notification or we would have brought——

Ms. OAKAR. That's absolutely not true because our office called this morning and we sent a news release and we have told you a hundred times.

Mr. CAMERA. I stopped by to see and we did not have a release. I was wondering why.

Ms. OAKAR. You have the release, I can assure you.

Mr. CAMERA. I'm surprised also. When I saw my competition here——

Ms. OAKAR. You do have the release and you have had phone calls as late as this morning, and yesterday we also followed up.

Mr. CAMERA. I'll follow up on that.

Ms. OAKAR. We're glad you're here.

Mr. CAMERA. What I found to be extremely interesting, I thought the broadcast side has done an outstanding job. I would love to see the committee and see some reaction from the newspapers because I'm waiting for them to give free announcements for anything. That's something we don't see.

The broadcasters in combination—and I saw this in the broad sense of combination—worked very closely together to establish a very effective campaign. Channel 3 alone ran 101 public service announcements. As Mr. McWilliam said, many of them were in prime time, and I have attached the schedule. We have also conducted several programs that we geared to census 1980, all of which ran in various State parts. Not all of them ran at 2 o'clock in the morning or 6 in the

morning; they ran in meaningful day parts and, being from Cleveland, I think a lot of people will realize that "Sunday Magazine" and "Dave Patterson,"—and hear it—and even a show for children, called "Minnie, Popeye and Friends," deliver large audiences. We worked together with our other three television stations in this market to localize the announcements about the census. We had our own on-air personalities conduct the PSA's, talking to the people because they spoke with them every night when they delivered the news.

I know channel 8 and channel 43 likewise. The radio stations, in general terms, took a lot of our soundtracks and utilized them, and also had their personalities do it.

I have to compliment us. I think we did a very effective job. Being from New York, Mr. Garcia, I have been in Cleveland now for 9 months and I'm sorry about the Yankees. I can strongly——

Mr. GARCIA. Don't worry, don't worry, we're going to be back. Don't feel sorry.

Mr. CAMERA. I can strongly say I came in in the wonderful times of the former mayor, in desegregation. I have never seen a broadcasting group work better together. I think we did a wonderful job. I'll answer whatever questions you like.

Mr. GARCIA. Just one quick question, if I may. Are you still publicizing the census?

Mr. CAMERA. That's a good point. Yes, we are. We are now publicizing for workers. We received the request and it's in the chronological events here that states that they requested the big need they had were for employees. From what I've heard, that was not the need.

I would recommend that we will take a very direct action toward what I think is called either the Cleveland or South Cleveland term and we'll comment on that. We'll do an editorial and use our commentary of a gentleman called Dick Feagler to come out and speak about the disappointment in the results of South Cleveland. That would be the way we would approach it, that we're disappointed in the results of South Cleveland, that they only answer 76 of the returns, and we'll do editorials to that effect.

Ms. OAKAR. It's pockets of other areas too, more or less tracts of land you're talking about.

Mr. CAMERA. I was a little confused.

Ms. OAKAR. I had the same question. Please continue because we need this. I know you're at a disadvantage because you're in the market for advertising and that's one of the problems that you have with respect to giving prime time, 30-second commercials. I know how expensive it is; I've purchased some in the past myself.

Mr. CAMERA. We have a deep concern for the census. All of you are concerned about people. Let me just talk about it from the business point of view.

I don't want to sound cynical, but if the Cleveland market comes as shortfall as what they're saying, do you realize the amount of advertising revenues that will not be here because all of the advertisers go by the census figures, the marketing strategies behind it. We have a deep concern about it. Cleveland right now is the ninth largest broadcasting market for television. It's the 12th in revenues. The scale is working backward. It's my feeling that after the 1980 census, we'll probably be 12th in size and probably 15th to 16th in revenue. Cleve-

66-323 O - 80 - 4

land is in deep trouble. New York is having the same problem. New York is the No. 1 largest television market and now the second in billing to Los Angeles, and that slide is going to 10.

The South, the Southwest, and Southeast are knocking our socks off and we have big problems here. That's why, from a business point of view, we're concerned about the census.

Mr. GARCIA. You're one of the first persons that ever admitted it openly and you're to be congratulated for it, because let's face it, while everybody thinks this is just dollars and cents in terms of Federal dollars, it also meant a great deal to you and, by the same token, the Spanish International Network, SIN, has just done a super job in making certain the message got across all over America in Spanish-speaking communities. They're doing it in reverse because they will increase their market tenfold.

Ms. OAKAR. Can I ask, did you feel that the Bureau gave you adequate promotional information? Did it touch on all of the segments of the community, including minorities and including families who had more than several people in the household, including the elderly, who have a hard time reading those forms?

Mr. CAMERA. With regard to enough cooperation and involvement with the types of commercials, yes they did. We had more than enough material. It was available to us.

I can't really answer with regard to the elderly or with the multiple family situation. I didn't see it and maybe someone else from our organization did, but I know that I attended three meetings and I saw the amount of material that was there.

They started early enough. We have been working on this since May 1979, so I think they did provide us with enough. Their campaign was very good, very good.

Ms. OAKAR. We hope you continue. Thank you very much.

Mr. STOKES. I have no questions. I would just like to commend the gentleman on his very candid testimony here and I think he's made a valuable contribution. Thank you very much.

Ms. OAKAR. Our next witness will be Ms. Jackie Adams, public affairs director of WJMO.

STATEMENT OF JACKIE ADAMS, PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIRECTOR, WJMO

Ms. ADAMS. For the census we have run seven half-hour interview tape programs. Our public affairs program is different from most regular stations; it's run between 11:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Sundays. It was in good airtime. We had run the help wanted; we had run recorded announcements done by local people in the city that our listeners can relate to, with WJMO being a public oriented radio station. We have also run public service announcements, done by some of the performers in the industry, that our listeners may hear their records and then hear then talking, you know, I'm going to be counted. Anna Brown, who is hostess of one of our public affairs programs, needs of the elderly, had done a few programs related to the elderly, how important it is that they get counted also, letting them know that they could apply to work, to help count.

We have also had as guests the field supervisor from Washington, D.C., and our public service announcements and our programs are ongoing. They're still running.

Ms. OAKAR. Thank you very much. Would you say that other radio stations have done pretty much the same thing as WJMO, or do you know, in candidness, you're exceptional?

Ms. ADAMS. I would say the other radio stations are doing basically the same thing. The only difference would be our airtime, that we do run our programs during the day.

Ms. OAKAR. That's very important, since most people would be listening during the day. We hope that you will pass on to your colleagues that it's real important to continue, because this is the critical period now.

Congressman Garcia, do you have a question?

Mr. GARCIA. No.

Ms. OAKAR. Thank you very much, Jackie, for being here, and I know you were highly recommended to testify because of the work you did, so we appreciate that.

Our next witness would be Dr. James Norton, who's the chairperson of the mayor's Complete Count Committee. Dr. Norton, we're happy to have you and thank you for patiently waiting. I know you have other appointments, so we appreciate your being here.

STATEMENT OF DR. JAMES NORTON, CHAIRPERSON, MAYOR'S COMPLETE COUNT COMMITTEE

Dr. NORTON. You'll forgive me if I rush. I'm being interviewed for a position. Interviews began about 45 minutes ago, so I'll take no more of your time than I have to.

I am James A. Norton, chairman of the Complete Count Committee for Cleveland and Cuyahoga County. This committee was convened by Mayor George Voinovich of Cleveland and president of the board of county commissioners, Robert Sweeney, in accordance with the plans and procedures suggested by the Bureau of the Census.

While the Complete Count Committee was late getting started in greater Cleveland, I am glad to report that everyone we approached has understood the importance of the fullest count possible and has been very cooperative. We have had the explicit and real cooperation of the Bureau of Census representatives. We have not had much of a budget with which to work, but with one exception I will mention in a moment, we have found gifts in kind by business and public agencies and gifts of time by many persons have made our work possible.

From my experience, however, have come four points which I wish to record. Two apply to the next census; the other two are matters for your committee's immediate attention.

First: If the census procedures in 1990 are comparable to those of this year, any volunteer efforts should be organized earlier. Bureau employees should be instructed to work with county officials to create local committees and get their work underway, even if the largest city is interdicted by an election or change of administration. There is no way for good intentions, cooperation, or even a large budget to make up for the lack of time which is required to develop the public response which is needed. Local officials should recognize this, but the only persons who can be charged with responsibility to see that things move on a timely schedule in 1990 are the Bureau employees.

Second: More provision should be made for outreach workers to develop responsiveness from groups that are less likely to return census forms. In spite of what seems to have been outstanding work by Bureau employees over this past year—persons such as Walter Moody, for example—more would have been possible had there been funds for persons to be organized like precinct captains and block workers in an election campaign. Here in Cleveland we needed such efforts coached, if not directed, by our subcommittee chairman for minority business, James Baker, and our subcommittee chairperson for Hispanic community, Ava Sanchez.

Third: I want to commend your committee for holding these hearings in the middle of this present census. A census should be the occasion for a great national coming together, a coalescing of a national spirit-lifting experience. We are missing some of these positive results. More serious, we may be making the census a divisive force. Some of our persons feel that groups of which they are a part are being undercounted deliberately, that there is a policy or a conspiracy not to include them. Regardless of how sure one may be that these attitudes are incorrect, only an open investigation of the situation can begin to build confidence in the census and the government which is responsible for it. If there have been deliberate slightings of some persons or groups, they should be rooted out and corrected. If they do not exist, perhaps they will begin to fade in the light of your inquiries. We will never exorcise every doubt, but your efforts can help clear doubts from the minds of reasonable persons.

Fourth: I urge Congress to direct the Bureau of the Census to include in its report to the President a reasoned and explicit allocation of the persons we know will not have been counted to the jurisdictions where they are most likely to reside.

Everyone knows that many persons in this country will not be represented on any census form. We know also that those not counted are most likely to be blacks, Hispanics, and other non-English speaking persons in our largest cities. We know, further, that political representation and dollar resources will be improperly and inequitably allocated if we base those allocations on the persons actually enumerated.

It would be perfectly reasonable, eminently fair, and good public policy for the Congress to assume responsibility to instruct the Bureau of the Census to use the modern statistical methods available to estimate the undercount and to allocate it to the jurisdictions where it is most likely to exist. We should not ignore the limitations of even our best efforts when there is a possible remedy at hand. Thank you.

Ms. OAKAR. Thank you very much, Mr. Dolphin. I'm not going to ask you questions, but I'm going to say that I agree with your points very, very much, especially the one in terms of Congress remedying the situation. I wish you had also included the elderly because they are very often undercounted and they have the same problems that minority groups and people who view English as a second language, et cetera, have. So I would just like to add that.

Thank you very much. Congressman Garcia?

Mr. GARCIA. Would you have the mayor send the letter to the Director of the Bureau of the Census to make sure the local review time is the additional time that is needed in the city of Cleveland or the Cleveland metropolitan area?

Dr. NORTON. We certainly will, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

Ms. OAKAR. Congressman Stokes?

Mr. STOKES. I don't have a question as such. I don't know what Dr. Dolph Norton is interviewing for, but I do know that whoever is interviewing him can be very fortunate if they can get him.

Dr. NORTON. Thank you very much.

Ms. OAKAR. You have the highest recommendation. The next witness will be Mr. James Baker, who is with the East 55th Street Association, unless you can yield to Gina Vild who has an appointment to cover at 12 noon.

Gina, why don't you come forward then? You're the public information officer on the mayor's complete count committee.

Mr. GARCIA. Are you being interviewed for the same job?

Ms. VILD. No. I'm reading a proclamation for Mayor Voinovich.

STATEMENT OF GINA VILD, PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER, MAYOR'S COMPLETE COUNT COMMITTEE

Ms. VILD. Mayor Voinovich's complete count committee was officially formulated on February 19, less than 2 months before April 1; census day. The executive committee consisted of an impressive number of Cleveland's leading citizens. The committee was organized for two primary purposes, to publicize the importance of a complete and accurate count and to emphasize the confidentiality of the information on the individual census returns. Later in the campaign, we also dealt with the recruitment issue.

As a whole, I feel the complete count committee was a successful supplement to the national and district-wide efforts. It can be credited with reaching a significant portion of the Cuyahoga County population. Our special areas of emphasis included education, postal service, religion, business and industry, labor, seniors, minority business, speakers bureau, communications, government, neighborhoods, the Hispanic community, and health and social services.

Under the chairmanship of Dr. James A. "Dolph" Norton, and with tremendous assistance from Carlotta Williams and Walter Moody of the Bureau, the committee organized rapidly, was announced in a press conference held by Mayor Voinovich, met with approximately 100 individuals interested in assisting the census drive and produced the following results:

Letter carriers were instructed to reinforce the significance of the census as they were delivering the form and general mail.

The Catholic diocese encouraged their churches in letter form to recognize Census Sunday, March 30.

The distribution committee, consisting of Mel Crouther and Stanli Becker, targeted key locations throughout the county and made numerous literature drops.

The Greater Cleveland Growth Association initiated many mailings and was successful in inducing companies to include census information in their in-house publications.

The United Labor Agency worked through their organization and other unions to also distribute information and request articles in house organs.

Anna Brown, subcommittee chair for seniors, was instrumental in reaching the elderly through senior centers, a telephone tree and meal cart deliveries.

Jim Baker, minority business chair, mailed to over 1,300 minority businesses.

Numerous speaking engagements were filled for community groups and business organizations.

Special public service announcements were filmed for television featuring Mayor Voinovich, Hispanic leaders, and a number of outstanding Cleveland citizens. Both singly and with a member of the Census Bureau, I did live and taped interviews on behalf of the census.

Census flyers were distributed with county and city paychecks, census stuffers were added to welfare checks, and two official resolutions were passed.

Mailings were sent to all community and nationality groups.

The Hispanic community was reached through area businesses, spot radio and television announcements, neighborhood meetings and local churches.

Health and social service agencies were invited to a meeting at the Greater Cleveland Hospital Association where they were instructed on methods to reach individuals in their areas.

Personal contacts were made and mailings were sent to the primary and secondary schools in Cleveland.

A major promotion was held on April 1 in the Terminal Tower in recognition of census day.

On behalf of the census, Mayor Voinovich appeared on all three television stations on April 1.

The above accomplishments are merely reflective, not all inclusive, of the Complete Count Committee's work. The campaign is still underway for us as we continue to work closely with the Census Bureau and stand prepared to assist should a problem arise. Some of the work produced by the committee was despite resistance by constraining elements. We experienced difficulties that inhibited a more rapid and broad return.

Most detrimental was the lack of sufficient time needed to create an effective outreach program. It hampered some members of our executive committee who keep extremely busy schedules and were not able to concentrate, as a result, on census issues.

An added limitation was monetary. The committee worked with a mere $1,500—hardly enough to produce adequate materials and supplies.

Despite the large mailing that the minority business subcommittee produced, it was mailed right under the wire, due largely to an absence of staff. It would have been helpful to have had a larger work force.

The Bureau of the Census had an agreement with CETA to provide a general assistant and secretarial assistance to coordinator. Bureaucratic redtape slowed the process to a point where it materialized almost too late to be helpful.

When the recruitment effort reached a snag, the committee was able to offer assistance by tapping into both Cuyahoga Community College and Cleveland State University, but there was still concern by the Hispanic population that they had not been properly represented in the chosen staffing. To rectify this a meeting was held with members of the Hispanic community and Mr. Bob McWilliam, a Regional Di-

rector of the Bureau from Detroit. It may still be too early to tell whether direct improvements have been made, but it is my feeling that positive input was received from the Hispanic leaders and helpful feedback was offered by Mr. McWilliam, representing the Bureau.

In terms of an analysis of procedures outside our direct areas of responsibility, we have recognized the following concerns. We recommend that someone evaluate the reviewers of the tests given to potential employees. It appears that the test, or the reviewers, are not flexible enough to allow for cultural variances. We suggest that the final date to be counted be given more publicity.

The booklet, "The 1980 Census Benefits You" has received negative feedback. It is apparently too sophisticated for the average audience.

There is great concern over the method of testing. One recommendation which has come to my attention is that the test be simplified and/or combined with on-the-job training.

Additionally, a further recommendation is that the working units go to smaller units to allow senior citizens more opportunity to ask questions. Our Health and Service Subcommittee has said there is concern about the question on the long form, the individual patient in the mental hospital.

In summary, the Complete Count Committee, an arm of the county and city, was instrumental in reaching a large portion of the local population. Hindered by limited time which narrowed the potential contacts, operating with a small budget and dealing with minor problems as they arose, the committee was able to enhance Federal efforts to properly publicize the 1980 decennial census.

Ms. OAKAR. Thank you very much. I think we'll hear from Mr. Baker first and then perhaps since you have a few minutes we'll ask you both some questions.

STATEMENT OF JAMES BAKER, PRESIDENT, EAST 55TH STREET BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

Mr. BAKER. Congressman Stokes, Congresswoman Oakar, Chairman Garcia, I'm James Baker, president of the East 55th Street Business Association, cochairman of the Concerned Central Citizens Congress, and chairman, Multi-Service Center Planning.

As a citizen and businessman of the central area, I am very displeased with the deplorable conditions of the community, members of other organizations voiced the same sentiment.

Many members of the organization have operated businesses, lived and worked in the area for a number of years, watching a beautiful, viable neighborhood retrogress approximately 20 years ago, ever since urban renewal, which I call urban removable, people forced to play hopscotch. As for urban renewal it was a senseless burden placed on the area residents.

These problems and others created the poverty programs, model cities and other programs that has proved to have had a less than positive impact on the revitalization of the community.

All of the problems created the birth of many groups including the Concerned Central Citizens Congress, the East 55th Street Business Association and others.

The East 55th Street Business Association's goals are geared toward economic development, projects to create jobs and other economically related activities.

Members of the association are representatives of business, civic, community, professional, social agencies, local, State, and Federal officials.

Understanding one of the serious problems of five Cuyahoga metropolitan housing estates within a 1-mile radius from each other and the low tax base, generate a disturbing situation as far as fund allocations to the depressed area.

Realizing the importance of the census count for reasons mentioned above, the association offered a building donated to it by the Ameri-Trust Co., to provide a 1980 census site in the deprived community, with the hopes of getting an accurate account as possible in an already dense, deprived, blighted and deteriorated area unqualified for bloc grant funds and other quality services.

Serving on the Executive Count Committee, my observation is that with more citizen rapport and better planning, the census count could have been a more meaningful operation. Utilizing an identifiable neighborhood base, I feel it would have been a vehicle to alert and make the populace aware and responsive.

I have received many complaints concerning the nature of the aptitude test, no preface on taking the test, having to pickup application and then having to go downtown to take the examination, the amount of available telephone lines, and the lack of communication.

In conclusion I would like to say my community have reservations about the changes that will take place in the nineties because of the census count that will be like in the 1930's or 1970's. Thank you.

Ms. OAKAR. Thank you very much. A lot of your testimony was in the past tense. What can we do now to face the problems that you have enumerated? What do you see as your mission now in terms of this task force?

Ms. VILD. As I mentioned we're still working with the Bureau of Census, we're still planning another campaign based upon the interviewers when they go out and basically this is in terms of media because we're going to need to work fast. We do have a small budget.

Ms. OAKAR. Where did you get this budget, Gina? Was it donations?

Ms. VILD. It was donated from civic groups.

Ms. OAKAR. $1,500? I think it's reprehensible that you can't get more donations to help your organization. You have a businessman donating his time and efforts but he can't do it alone. We're engaged in a multimillion dollar campaign to promote Cleveland and as the gentleman from WKUC indicated unless we count people properly the market is going to go down for businesses. I would like to say publicly I'm a little astounded that more businesses have not contributed more with all the money that goes for other areas. Perhaps you can, after this hearing, make more calls because now is when you really need the push to reach out to the people who will not be counted unless there is this push.

Ms. VILD. We were fortunate in having Cuyahoga Community College donate all of the labor force to produce because if we had to go to an outside printer we could never have done what we have accomplished. We're paying them only for materials. So that really was a savings for us.

Ms. OAKAR. I hope I'm not giving Don ideas for editorials.

Mr. CAMERA. I have to say one thing. This is my feeling—when push comes to shove, you don't get the support. And you don't get the financial support. Now I don't want to step on anybody's toes but you know they come to television, they come to radio and we supply the air time. We say "terrific, get it up, we'll open up our studios." We're not talking nickels and dimes, we're talking a lot of money.

I want to tell you the Growth Association is terrific. I went to wonderful luncheon with 2,000 people but you can go begging when you are looking for something. But the same thing comes to apply when you go to massive firms like the Plain Dealer and the Press and your Higbee' and your Mays and please, they're all my advertisers, they're wonderful but I want to tell you something, it's a problem. I have only been here a short time, but you just don't pull together. Everybody is off running in tangents and really that's why I said and I waved the flag, the only ones that worked together were the broadcasters and we didn't gain anything by it but we know how to do it, because we talked the same language. We sat down, we set it up and it was done and it was completed. We even had our own on-air calendar, Doug Adair was the chairman, he does a lot of activities.

Mr. STOKES. You all aren't talking about that group that put so much money in the Recall campaign.

Ms. OAKAR. I wanted to commend the committee for the voluntary approach you have given, however, you can't do it along. We need the help of the media.

Mr. STOKES. Madam Chairman, I would like to comment that I'm glad Mr. McWilliam is still here to be able to hear the testimony of Mr. Baker, because I think you better understand the first question I posed to you with reference to the concern of many residents of the 21st Congressional District that there was no viable presence of the Census Bureau in the minority community. So that they could help, that is, those who are leaders in the community might help promote the cause of the census by having access to a site location within the community.

Ms. OAKAR. Do you have a question, Congressman Garcia?

Mr. GARCIA. No.

Ms. OAKAR. Thank you very much. We appreciate it very, very much. Our next witnesses are our community panel of witnesses; Mr. Ted Feliciano, director of the Spanish-American Committee; Mr. Luis Martinez, director, Spanish Community Development Task Force; Mr. Lawrence Rush, special assistant for program development, Cuyahoga Community College; and with the 21st Congressional District, Ms. Barbara Peck, who is Chair of the Political Awareness Committee of the 21st Congressional Caucus and also Pedro Ileria has asked to say a few words.

We will begin with Mr. Martinez.

STATEMENT OF LUIS MARTINEZ, DIRECTOR, SPANISH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TASK FORCE

Mr. MARTINEZ. For me it's an honor to be able to testify before such an illustrious group of Representatives.

The Spanish community development task force has been in existence for about a decade now and we have been dealing with myriads of

problems that the Hispanic community faces in employment, bilingual education, housing, and a number of other situations that concern us. We're a task force actually of the Commission for Community Action for the diocese of Cleveland. A number of you have probably heard from us because you have received copies of letters that were sent to Mr. McWilliam expressing our concerns for the enumeration of the limited-English speaking persons and those persons that are illiterate. A number of people have expressed their concern about time and they don't have the time to do this and do that.

As a task force, we were very concerned about the enumeration and hiring of Hispanics with the census, but it was not until January that we saw, realized that time was running out and a special subcommittee on the census was developed. We had called the meeting with the census representatives and the questions that were asked of those representatives could not be answered. Subsequently, we had invited Mr. McWilliam to three other task force meetings and he did not attend.

It was at this point that the commity felt insulted because these were community meetings and we had a unanimous vote to go to the Census Regional Office and to let them realize our concern. A number of points brought this about: No. 1, lists of Hispanics that have been sent to the census for employment kept getting lost. And the individuals that were being referred were not being hired. One lady in particular received a letter that she had not passed the test—I believe it was January or March—and she didn't take the test until March 21.

Ms. OAKAR. Do you have that letter that you could submit for the record?

Mr. MARTINEZ. No, I don't, but I'm sure that the individual in question has the letter. I'm sure we can provide that.

Also we learned that one of our representatives had referred two Hispanic individuals for employment as supervisors with the census, but both of those individuals were working and one of those individuals was a law enforcement officer and as the law states, law enforcement officers cannot work for the census even after 6 months of leaving that type of position.

Also, it's true, as Congressman Stokes mentioned, that in 1970 the greatest undercount was down among minorities in the urban centers and it's true that nationally blacks were undercounted by 7.7 percent, and that whites were undercounted by 1.9 percent. But I want to go just one step further. And I want to say that those same figures show that black males, 25 to 29 years old were undercounted by 19 percent.

I think that the problem of language may have brought about a greater problem to Hispanics at that time but I can't find any figures that were expressed by the people doing the surveys.

Our group decided to confront the census with 12 points. We wanted to know the number of Hispanics that have applied for work with the census. We wanted to know the number of Hispanics that have been tested. We wanted to know the number of Hispanics that have passed the test, the total number of persons hired, the number of Hispanics working with the census in Cleveland, the positions occupied by those individuals. We demanded that the census provide the test in Spanish which before that time was not being provided. We wanted a specific procedure for counting Hispanics in hospitals, mental institutions, and professional institutions. We demanded that by April 15, Hispanic su-

pervisors and staff be hired to address the intrinsic problems of Hispanics in gaining employment with the census, in testing and recruitment and enumerating and things of that nature. We demanded that 10 percent of all census workers in the Cleveland south office and north office be Hispanic. This is in keeping with the Hispanic employment project for parity given to the Spanish community development task force on Monday, March 10, 1980, by Mr. Shaitberger and another representative, Mr. Wilson.

We wanted public service announcements in all communication media. We demanded that the U.S. census hire a coordinator in Cleveland to deal specifically with the hiring and enumerating of Hispanics in Cleveland. We wanted this person to be recommended by our task force.

Well, on April 15, point No. 12 was denied. I want to read to you just a little bit, a part of that letter of denial and I want to bring to your attention how these census figures are a problem and are hurting our community.

This is a letter, a memorandum from Richard Siebert to Mr. Robert McWilliam. The request by the Spanish community development task force, a coordinator to deal with the Hispanic census concerned in Cleveland, must be denied. The last paragraph says overall the Hispanic employment rate on the census is over 4 percent and the city's Hispanic population in 1970 was 1.9 percent of the total. Even assuming the growth in Hispanic population, we believe that the Cleveland census officials have demonstrated sensitivity and appreciation of the concerns of the Cleveland Hispanic community, thereby making the request of a coordinator position unnecessary.

The employees with the census may think that they're doing a good job, OK, and I'm not trying to offend any Hispanics that have been hired in the last month in trying to say that they're not doing their job, OK. But, the community feels that with the personnel onboard that people of limited English-speaking ability and illiterate individuals cannot do the job of counting those individuals.

Dr. Norton mentioned the word outreach. A number of people received letters from the mayor's office to attend a meeting on Friday and I received mine on Wednesday. No one knew who had called the meeting except that the mayor was in Israel and something was happening. We were concerned because we might be used politically. It was at that meeting that I first heard the word outreach and it was brought up by one of our members because that's what we wanted. We wanted some kind of an outreach program to get out into the community.

Also I believe that individuals use Hispanic names and organizations and their concern for Hispanics very loosely and in general terms. These individuals were not appointed to such committees and individuals were not hired in many cases until we started sending letters and with copies to all of you.

Mr. McWilliam called me this Wednesday and he told me that the figures under Hispanic employment in the Cleveland area; he said in the north office we have 1.6 percent of the individuals working for the census as Hispanics. That means that there are three Hispanics out of 182 individuals working. He said that two of these individuals

are supervisors out of 60 supervisors, making that 3.3 percent of the overall total supervisors.

In the south office, there are 209 individuals working, 10 of which are Hispanic; that's a total of 7.1 percent. And of 59 supervisors, 4 are Hispanic or Hispanic surname, making that 6.8 percent.

Once again, I reiterate that I don't believe that the community does not believe that these individuals can do the job of enumerating because in many cases you have secretaries and things of that nature. In many cases you may have secretaries or that kind of position. Efforts by our group, our task force, I believe have been taken in a negative way, a negative posture, a sort of threatening instead of working with us and taking advantage of the consultant abilities of many of the members and many of the people in the community. Hispancis in Cleveland, they're among the poorest, they're among the poorest educated. We have no political representation. We have no political power. We have been interested in being enumerated because in the city of Cleveland I have a letter here from 1977, but still it did come from the city administration at that time where they tell us that one-half of 1 percent of the total work force was Hispanic, specifically the department of utilities only had three Hispanics. The division of police, seven; the division of fire, none—I think there are two firefighters now—divisions of streets, one Hispanic; division of waste collection, no Hispanics.

I would appreciate if our representatives can get statistics and can have a survey done of the CETA programs, specifically with the youth, such as the AFL–CIO, NFL summer camp where youths were taken to an area college, they had stipends, they had room and board and went through a very fine program but once again very few Hispanic youngsters participated.

The employment with the Federal Government, employment in trade unions, there are problems with Hispanic youngsters entering "apprenticible" occupations and employment. County government are concerned. There's an irony, I happen to be a disabled Vietnam veteran and I was in the U.S. Marine Corps in what they call the combined action platoon and there were 12 of us and 1 Navy corpsman and we lived with the Vietnamese in their villages. In that group we had two Chicanos, one black, one Puerto Rican, and one Indian. That's equal opportunity. The black gentleman was killed, by the way, one of the Cichanos is now paralyzed, I have statistics here from Puerto Rico from the Veterans' Administration. From Puerto Rico alone, 1,311 men were killed, 9,000 wounded. That's close to 3 percent of the overall total.

I would also ask our representative to find out those statistics for us, specifically with black and Hispanic individuals. Not only the Puerto Ricans but the overall total of Hispanics that died and were killed in Vietnam.

In closing, I want to say that we are people that want to be educated, we want to have more economic strength, we want to work in America, we want to make it a stronger country, we want to be able to hold hands when we have difficult times with everyone, and most of all we want peace and I think we can bring a lot about in bringing understanding among all races in the world, especially with our bilingual ability. So I want to thank you.

Ms. OAKAR. Thank you very much. We'll go on with the panel before questions.

STATEMENT OF PEDRO ILERIO

Mr. ILERIO. Congressman Louis Stokes, Mary Rose, Bob, and all of the members of the panel. I am also a member of the Spanish community development task force. In my presentation I will show facts of why the Hispanics will be undercounted by the 1980 census.

I have participated in several meetings with census administrators in Cleveland and was told that there was no way that the census would make an accurate count of Hispanics. Several requests were asked by the Spanish community development task force, in regards to employment of Hispanics, tests given in Spanish, the number of Hispanics working for the census in Cleveland, the areas where Hispanics are assigned to work and several other concerns. Their answer to most of the concerns was that, that kind of information was confidential. However, they would make an attempt to answer some of the concerns. A followup meeting was set up but the census representatives never showed up. Another meeting was set up and they did not show up. Our only alternative was a demonstration so that we could be heard. As a result of the demonstration a few Hispanics were hired and assigned to work at different tasks not related to Hispanics.

A number of strange things happened. A woman was told that she failed the test before she took the test. Another person was offered a better position if he would try to keep Hispanics quiet.

A list of 30 potential census workers was furnished twice, and the list was lost both times by the Census administrators. A radio public service advertisement in Spanish was sent to the Spanish radio. However, the places where Hispanics were to assist people with the census were deleted from the ad.

As I traced the different cities across the Nation, I have been told by Hispanics in those cities that they are experiencing exactly the same problems.

Since it is widely known that Hispanics will be the largest minority in the United States, we Hispanics in Cleveland and across the Nation believe that a conspiracy by the local Census administrators to undercount Hispanics is taking place in our municipalities.

To Congresspersons Louis Stokes, Mary Rose Oakar, and Robert Garcia, I would like to suggest that in order to involve more Hispanics to count Hispanics, persons who are not bilingual, Spanish only, but have the qualifications, must be given the opportunity to work as census takers under the supervision of a bilingual crew leader. Thank you.

Ms. OAKAR. Thank you very much, Pedro. Carlos, do you have anything to say?

STATEMENT OF CARLOS PINERO

Mr. PINERO. Yes, I would like to state, here at the present time in the city of Cleveland, where the population is declining, the only ethnic group that's growing, the only real group that's growing in the city is the Hispanic group. It's daily that people are coming into my office, because my office is the Immigration Division of the Department of Labor. The people who come to this city come straight to my office looking for jobs, for birth certificates, for everything that they need.

Seventy percent, at least, of those people, those Hispanics that live in this city, do not speak English. Probably the other 30 percent that speak English are the kids, the youth, the people who are not going to fill out the census form. The census form was made, I believe, in Spanish and was not made available for the public. Supposedly, you have to send back the census form to them, because in a strange corner of that census form was the statement that says if you don't understand this, please send it back and we'll send you back a Spanish form. I know some people that have sent back that form and they're still waiting for the form in Spanish. I do not know what happened.

Also you know, they say they advertised in Spanish. [Words spoken in Spanish.]

Mr. GARCIA. So as not to confuse the stenographer, what he said was, if he started to speak in Spanish, there would be nobody here that would understand him.

Ms. OAKAR. Except for the Congressman.

Mr. GARCIA. OK; go ahead.

Mr. PINERO. It comes to my mind that there have been what I call two political meetings about the census. With all the respect I have for the Congressman and the mayor of the city, the Congressman today and the mayor last week have called Mr. Robert McWilliam to attend their meetings and testify about the Hispanic community. Right away he has come. When the Hispanic community, the community has called him, he has never showed up. I wonder, if the census has to be sensitive to the politicians, they have to be sensitive to the population who are going to be the ones that are going to be affected by the census count. Also, all the Federal agencies have bilingual positions—not only that they have to hire bilinguals, but they have strictly, in their internal position, they have bilingual positions. The Census Bureau has not one single bilingual position, not only in Cleveland, but anywhere. The people who are bilingual in any other place where you got a job and you're hired, you're bilingual, you have an extra skill. If you're bilingual, that doesn't matter in this instance; you get the same pay.

Everything I would say here, I agree because I'm a member of the task force, too. We have done the work for the Census. We have advertised the census because they have failed to do it, and we feel it was our responsibility to do it.

I ask the Members of the Congress to please try to do something about it because we don't want to be undercounted this time.

Ms. OAKAR. Thank you very much, Carlos.

Our next witness is Barbara Peck of the 21st Congressional District Caucus.

STATEMENT OF BARBARA PECK, CHAIR, POLITICAL AWARENESS COMMITTEE, 21ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Ms. PECK. Thank you, Congresswoman Oakar. My name is Barbara Peck, community counselor coordinator, resident of the northeast section of the city of Cleveland, Ohio, an employee of the city of Cleveland. My community involvements are as follows: board member of the Hough YWCA; past cochairperson of the central area board, YWCA; planning committee chairperson, Hough YWCA; member of metro-

politan public affairs committee, YWCA; past secretary 21st Congressional District Caucus; newly elected coordinator for Pride 25; appointed as 1980 census volunteer coordinator.

Before I begin my testimony, please allow me to give you a brief explanation of how I became involved in the 1980 census.

April 2, 1979, an article appeared in the Cleveland Call & Post newspaper concerning President Carter's directive to the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, to speed hiring of census takers and to develop an alternate hiring system for the recruitment of temporary census employees. This article prompted me to send a mailgram to the President. I was going to submit for you the copies of that. I possibly won't have to read it so that you understand exactly what position I'm in at this particular time.

The article is date April 2, 1979. The title is, "President Acts to Speed Hiring Census Takers":

The President today directed the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management, to develop an alternate hiring system for the recruitment of the temporary employees. The President directed that as many qualified citizen employees as possible drawn from the neighborhoods in which the census is being taken. The Civil Service Reform Act permits the President in exceptional circumstances to waive normal hearing practices for selected federal employment. Special provisions have been made for the recruitment of temporary census employees outside the normal government hiring procedure since the first census was taken in 1790.

Because of a large number of employees who must be recruited, trained and employed within a short period of time, it would be extremely time consuming and costly to use the normal hiring procedures. Census employees generally must be drawn from a relatively restricted geographic area and from groups of persons who are qualified to collect data and who are able to accept extensive field work for short periods of time.

Today's date is April 19, 1980. I do not see anything that has been provided by the Washington Bureau to President's directive.

This is the communique that I sent to President Carter.

Mr. President, Temporary census employees are needed within the 21st Congressional District. My expertise is in the area of coordinating. I can assist in the development and implementation of an alternate census hiring system. If you will direct cabinet members, Secretary of Commerce and Department of Personnel to forward me the necessary guidelines, our unemployed youth percentage in this community is practically nil.

That's date April 20, 1979.

The communique that I did to follow is the same for the Secretary of Commerce, at that time Juanita Kreps.

As you're reading this communications, President Carter also has received his in reference to an alternate hiring system of temporary census employees. Please forward me the necessary guidelines for me to assist you with the development of an alternate hiring system on a community level.

The same communique went to the Director of Personnel Management Alan Campbell.

The response from them at that particular time was from Robert A. Hagan, the Acting Director of the Bureau. He directed Mr. Robert McWilliam to get in contact with me.

The communique that I received from William Bohling, of the Staffing Services, suggested that I get in touch with the field office of the Bureau—no further contact, no guidelines.

[The two letters referred to follow:]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, D.C., May 4, 1979.

MS. BARBARA PECK,
Chairperson, Political Awareness Committee and Job Coordinator,
21st Congressional District Caucus,
Cleveland, Ohio

DEAR MS. PECK: Thank you for your interest in the 1980 census as expressed in your mailgrams to the President and the Secretary of Commerce.

Guidelines for the hiring system for the 1980 census have not yet been finalized. Therefore, we are unable to provide you with specific information at this time. We are, however, very interested in your ideas, as the 1980 census will be a major undertaking and our hiring needs throughout the country will be substantial.

For administration of the 1980 census, Ohio will be under the jurisdiction of our Detroit Regional Office. I have asked Mr. Robert McWilliam, Director of that office, to contact you to arrange a meeting to discuss census procedures and the general magnitude of our hiring needs in your area. You will be hearing from the Detroit office in the very near future.

Thank you again for your interest and support.

Sincerely,

ROBERT L. HAGAN,
Acting Director, Bureau of the Census.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT,
Washington, D.C., May 22, 1979.

MS. BARBARA PECK,
Chairperson, Political Awareness Committee and Job Coordinator,
21st Congressional District Caucus,
Cleveland, Ohio

DEAR MS. PECK: This refers to your request for a copy of the guidelines for developing a recruiting plan for temporary census positions.

The Office of Personnel Management and Department of Commerce have not developed such guidelines. We expect that the department will soon submit for our concurrence a broad recruiting plan drawing on local and national organizations, minority organizations, retired military personnel, governmental organizations, governmental officials and paid advertising to identinfy and attract candidates. We understand that the recruiting plan will require Census offices to adhere to affirmative action guidelines regardless of the recruiting sources used.

The Bureau of the Census plans to begin recruiting for supervisory and managerial positions needed for the 1980 census in September and to begin recruiting for the bulk of the census positions early next year, after the supervisors and managers are in place. As in the past, persons interested in working on the 1980 decennial census should apply to local Census Bureau offices. Specific recruiting plans and guidelines for use by those officers will be developed by the Field Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. We suggest you contact that office to offer comments or to obtain additional information.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM BOHLING,
Staffing Services.

Ms. PECK. I must take the time to read a resolution because it expressed the sentiments of our district. It's dated August 20, 1979, and is a resolution on the 1980 census by the 21st Congressional District Caucus.

Whereas, the Executive Board of the 21st Congressional District Caucus, representing our membership exceeding 5,000 residents of the 21st Congressional District and the greater Cleveland community does hereby announce and support the 1980 census.

Whereas, the census data are indispensible in identifying and responding to the nation's human needs in the performance of governments at the federal, state and local levels and in private enterprise. Without the census proper planning and

management will not be possible in such areas as economics, national, international finance, social security levels, business cycles, highway use and the need for health services, parks, water, energy. All information given is confidential.

Whereas, the 21st Congressional District Caucus has historically served the community at the grassroots, mobilizing human resources and monitoring educational, political and economic directions of growth and development in our community.

Be it resolved, That the 21st Congressional District Caucus requests all who share concern to sign up and be counted. Signed, Mrs. Anna Chapman, Executive Director of the 21st Congressional District Caucus.

I share in your sentiments in the Hispanic community. I wonder why, being that the President of the United States had asked his subordinates to get in contact with me, with no guidelines.

Congresswoman Oakar, you brought to my mind exactly what the problem is: that Mr. Barabba or whatever the gentleman's name is does not want our congressional leaders to fraternize with his subordinates. I have all this information here that I organized with my fellow colleague here, a structure, and they don't want it. I wrote down the 21st congressional form; that was put aside, they don't want it. I designed an implementation for the schools to get the youth involved in it.

Now, I'll proceed with my testimony if you don't mind.

Following the initial telephone contact to Mr. Robert McWilliam, Director of Cleveland's regional office, he instructed Mr. Walter Moody, community service specialist for our census tract, to contact me. As the 1980 census coordinator for the 21st Congressional District census, my responsibility to the 1980 census was to recruit potential census employees, organize the district, and to implement a communication network for our community. On several occasions Mr. Moody, Mr. Lawrence Rush, cochairman of PAIC and I met for orientation, followup, update, organization, and implementation for 1980 census. During the following months, several telephone calls were made by me for followup updated information on the recruitment stages for potential census employees. These calls were made by me directly to Mr. McWilliam, specifically to receive and give progress reports and to establish an ongoing communication for potential census employees.

Further telephone contacts were made by me to regional community services specialist, Ms. Margaret Greeley, per Mr. McWilliam's instructions for her to contact me. These telephone calls were to establish receiving materials and update communications for our community. Even though there were thousands of dollars of our tax dollars allocated to be spent to assure a successful count of the census, the original brochures and other materials were requested of the community to be reproduced. The Washington Bureau informed the regional office there was an insufficient amount of materials available, and it would not be able to ship large quantities to the regional office. The lack of these materials began a series of many delays in the projected production schedule and the failure of continually utilize the community resources available within the 21st Congressional District Caucus and the overall community.

Other telephone contacts were made to regional recruiter Sybil Griffen, because of the State and local involvement specified by the Bureau. Those of us in our community who were desirous of gaining employment on an administrative/management level were not given ample public notification time to apply for these positions. There are persons

within our community who are degreed. Because of our nonparticipation in the initial hiring on the previously mentioned level, persons within our community who are degreed did not receive an opportunity of being hired. The end result was, persons unfamiliar with this community were hired for these position. These persons were unable to obtain the needed community resources and participation due to lack of knowledge in this community.

Guidelines for hiring purposes were not received from the Washington Bureau to allow ample time for the regional office to begin testing, training, and hiring of personnel for our district office. Due to the slow staffing on the administrative/management level, names which were submitted to our district office did receive low priority. This process created an aura of disappointment within the community. Procedure designated for applying was to submit résumés, résumés which we were unable to obtain under this practice because of the lack of continued delays and procedure changes. Application forms 177 were not available to the community in sufficient quantities.

Guidelines for hiring purposes were not received from the regional office to allow ample time for the district office to begin testing, training, and hiring of personnel within our district office. Due to the slow staffing of the district office on the lower level of positions, names which were submitted to our district office developed disappointment into apathy. Designated forms for these positions were not of the knowledge of district office, until approximately the beginning of the year 1980.

Names submitted to the district office were called for application of positions, and testing dates were scheduled at later dates. Upon applicants' being given tests, the applicant was later informed of his/her testing scores, stating they did not qualify for said position. Attention please: Several weeks later, persons received another notification of being accepted for position for which they were tested.

Other names which were submitted and applicants were informed of their testing date 2 or 3 days after testing date. Other names which were submitted and applicants were given a testing date. The results of the testing for candidates with master degrees and baccalaureate degrees were informed his/her testing scores did not qualify for said position.

The Bureau of the Census test consists of 54 questions designed to measure the skills, abilities, and knowledge to perform a variety of census jobs, clearly represent unconstitutional bias, clearly identifiable conspiracy to design this test to prevent minorities from passing this test. The designers of this test cannot be following special provisions provided to secure the large number of employees who must be recruited, trained, and employed within the short period of time allotted. It is apparent that this conspiracy is to further minimize the count needed for the minorities in this 65 percent black community/congressional district to receive their fair share of the $50 billion allotted for this Nation. The delays have further maximized the possibility of not securing an accurate count; by the discouragement of not passing the Bureau's test, not receiving valuable information, inconsistency within the Bureau, the dissemination practices of persons within the Bureau of which has dissipated our congressional district.

Mr. Chairman, the handwriting on the wall jumps out at me and

many others within our district and enlightens us to fact that this is yet another conspiracy to further eliminate the black leadership in are Americans and we do assist in providing you with the taxes to observe and make the laws for our land.

Mr. Chairman and fellow committee members, we the constituency of the 21st Congressional District abhor this kind of treatment. We are Americans and we do assist in providing you with the taxes to operate this country. Our tax provides this country with the moneys for our Nation's defense. Surely as duly elected public officials you will investigate this conspiracy to enable us to continue paying our taxes and receiving benefits for those less fortunate than others which have the God-given right of food, shelter, and the opportunity to learn a skill to secure gainful employment, certainly not the least to continue having representation of one who understands and gives us the compassion we desire and need on our behalf in the Congress.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, Congresswoman Oakar, for affording me this opportunity to represent the grievances of the people in this community.

Ms. OAKAR. We're going to go on the Larry Rush. It's a tough act to follow Larry, but——

Mr. RUSH. We would like to have Barbara speak up for the female representation in Congress.

STATEMENT OF LAWRENCE RUSH, SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, CUYAHOGA COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Mr. RUSH. Chairman Garcia, Congressman Stokes, and Congresswoman Oakar, my name is Larry Rush and I'm also a member of the 21st Congressional District Caucus Political Rules Committee. I do consultant work for Cuyahoga Community College right now and I sit on six boards in the community and I'm a past member of the staff of Congressman Louis Stokes.

As a staff member, I had occasion to contact Detroit, Mich., because of concerns that we have about not having a census office in that district, and that fell on deaf ears. I don't know whether it's material or rhetoric or whatever it is you want to call it, because I don't think really anything is going to be done. It's kind of similar to everything else; you get all this input and find out what's needed in the Hispanic and black community and you send someone white in to do it; so to me it's just a form of rhetoric.

It is my considered opinion that for some Americans the census will never work.

My involvement with the census began in February 1979. It was brought to the attention of the 21st Congressional District Caucus, political awareness committee, that district office sites would be chosen for the northeastern Ohio area with each Congressman having at least one district census office in his district, except the Congressman from the 21st Congressional District.

Hearing rumors that the 21st District may be eliminated or redistricted because of a drop in population—projected—the political awareness committee took on the project of the census. We met many times with the regional coordinator for community involvement, Mr. Walter Moody, who helped us in our efforts considerably but had no

real power of policymaking. I then called a Mr. Forbes, Regional Director for the Census, in Detroit, Mich. Mr. Forbes sent his representative to Cleveland to look into our complaints. Before his representative arrived in Cleveland, I was told that throughout the entire 21st Congressional District, there was no building suitable for a district headquarters in the 21st Congressional district. I met with many area businessmen about a possible office site. One of the men was Mr. James Baker, head of the East 55th Street Businessmen's Association. He had available to the U.S. Census Bureau a former Cleveland trust bank that: (a) Had telephone hookup lines and cables; (b) was convenient to crosstown bus routes; (c) had secure parking spaces; (d) had the necessary space; (e) had food outlets available; (f) would save the census money; (g) was centrally located to the people it was to have served, et cetera.

We felt that an office in this area was needed because there are five CMHA complexes in the radius of this location and the best way to get a fair and accurate count would be to utilize some people from that area. We knew for a fact that there had never been an accurate count coming out of those projects.

An office in the center city would have also helped us to dispell the rumor that information gathered by the census would not be used against the people. When the representative arrived from Detroit, we met with her, showed her the building available to the census, explained our concerns to her, and got the general feeling that she was in agreement with our findings. She informed us that she would report on her meeting here and get back to us.

After approximately 2 weeks of waiting, I called Mr. Forbes in Detroit again. He told me that all locations for district office space had already been secured. The breakdown was as follows: (*a*) Shaker Heights—Vanek, 1; (*b*) Brookpark—Mottl, 1; (*c*) downtown—Oakar, 2; (*d*) Painsville area 1.

I was told that this was not a political decision, yet every Congressperson in the area had a district office but one, the Congressman from the 21st District, the district that reportedly had lost the most residents. Please keep in mind that this district is also predominately black.

After repeatedly trying to explain to Mr. Forbes that his office sites were a disadvantage to Cleveland's black community I gave up and accepted the fact that this census count would be no different from any other; racist.

We knew that if there was going to be anything that came close to a fair and accurate count in the 1980 census, as far as black people in the 21st District were concerned, we, the people of the community would have to do the walking, talking, educating, and explaining. We proceeded to do just that.

I could go on and on about just this one topic of office location, but I will stop here because I have some various serious questions to ask about the U.S. census, the Bureau, and the people who run it.

QUESTIONS FOR CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS

One. Why would one Congressman out of five not have a district office in his/her district, the only black Congressman in the area/State? That one happened to be black with 12 years seniority.

Two. Why is it that the district office that is to represent this same Congressional District cannot bring its staff hiring in line, hundreds of jobs still available? They're telling us that there are hundreds of jobs still available but every time we send somebody down there, if they don't flunk the test, they don't get called, or, as in the case of the Hispanic community here, they lose the list. I wonder aboue those things.

Three. Why are tests for potential census employees designed for rejection rather than acceptance? We had a black man with two masters degrees who flunked the test and we also have another lady who's a consultant at Cuyahoga Community College that helps find jobs for college students and she was sent down to take the test and she flunked it. It makes you wonder.

Four. Why would the U.S. Census Bureau make it mandatory that district office directors come from the census office in Washington, D.C., when these people have no idea as to which people to hire for top jobs? The cultural aspects on the community, the political make-up on the community, the community organizations and leaders of the community that could assist them best. Or, in essence, they have no knowledge about nothing and only tend to cause additional problems, which is very evidence in the 1001 Euclid office.

Five. Why does the census local administration wait so long to call up those who have somehow passed the stupid test when they make public service announcements about how badly they need people, and they have so many jobs available?

You know, Chairman Garcia kind of answered my question for me because I was wondering.

My next question I thought there was some kind of propaganda involved in this. My question was: Why does the census form slant so much toward the Spanish-speaking people? But I think you answered my question when you told me that some Senators were talking about a lawsuit, possible lawsuit and what have you. But you know, it bothered me for many years, questions were slanted toward the black community and it got us nothing. I was wondering off the top of my head why this was slanted toward the Spanish community.

What happens to the census count if a woman is pregnant and delivers her child 2 days after she returns her form to the census office? What happens to the count? She doesn't count—the child doesn't count? What happens? I would like to know that. I happened to run into a few pregnant women who were going to have their baby within the next couple weeks and I asked them about it and they said that they had sent the form in, yet they were carrying life and they did not include the unborn child as part of the census.

Why have hundreds of people informed us that they have not even received census forms in the mail? I'm talking particularly including the Huff community where we have accummulated evidence of 100 families—not 100 people, 100 families—that have not received their form. There are untold cases in the CMHA projects and it was brought to our attention this past Friday that there's an apartment complex with 16 units in the Lakeshore area which is also part of the 21st Congressional District where no one has received a census form. Why didn't the U.S. Census Bureau utilize community organizations and groups for communication purposes instead of relying completely on

outsiders and corporate help. Corporate help has never helped me and it never helped too many people that I know of.

I mean the jobs we all need, but they don't contribute. If any community groups were involved in organizing or in utilization for information or what have you, this was a very good kept secret, because I was everywhere. I was everywhere you could go and just didn't see it happening. I went down to the community college every day and I heard people talking about what the community college is doing for the census and I'm there every day and I don't see it happening. So if they're doing it, they're doing it under some kind of disguise, maybe we'll know at the end of the census count it worked because you know, right now, it's disguised.

The census administrators really want a true and accurate count in the major cities and the heavy black areas in this country. I don't think so. Why doesn't the U.S. Census Bureau better prepare itself for the enormous undertaking?

There was an apartment building precount in the Cleveland area of 127,000 units, but today's information tells us that there's only 123,000 units. What happened to the other 4,000 units?

Six: When will the Census Bureau and every other department of the Government realize that this is no longer 1959 and that blacks are not going to continue to accept the formal kind of liberal racism that they have been feeding us. We like the 21st Congressional District. We like our Congressman. We intend to work hard, despite the efforts of the census administrators to get each and every person in the district counted and make every effort to keep this district.

We also will work extremely hard to keep the congressional leadership in this district, Congressman Louis Stokes. Thank you very much.

Ms. OAKAR. We have one more witness on this panel, Ted Feliciano.

STATEMENT OF TED FELICIANO, DIRECTOR, SPANISH AMERICAN COMMITTEE

Mr. FELICIANO. Ladies and gentlemen, ditsinguished Congressman Garcia, and Congresswoman Oakar, at this public hearing on the census, I wish to take this opportunity to thank individuals and organizations who have undertaken tasks to reach out to the Hispanic community and have us counted in the census. I cannot thank all but do wish to include Mr. Walter Moody who came out to us in the Spanish American Committee way back in December, I believe, to begin the consciousness raising about the census we knew was necessary to have a successful count.

Ms. Jane Garcia, who was assigned the impossible task of coordinating the census in two States, but who always came to Ohio when called to address even a small group of Hispanics concerned about the census. Mr. Juan Andrade and Ms. Norma Quintane, of the Commission on Spanish Speaking Affairs, who put together a statewide meeting of Hispanic organizations to promote our involvement in the census.

Here in Cleveland the members of the Spanish community development task force have been very active in promoting the census and in getting the census to respond to needs of Hispanics in getting census jobs. Especially active in the task force are Mr. Luis Martinez, Mr. Juan Rios Soto, Ms. Avis Sanchez, and Mr. Art Becerra, all of whom

have put forth extraordinary energy into the success of the count. I also want to recognize the work of my own agency in its continuing efforts to have the Hispanic community well represented in the census, particularly in the employment and outreach staff. We have tried to put out the word as much as possible through outreach as well as working to place individuals in census jobs.

This is not an exhausive list of those who have worked for a successful census in Cleveland. It's not a list of thank you for the people who are involved. Many people were involved.

Congresswoman Oakar herself lent us much help in trying to get people in the census and trying to get information out.

I do hope that it does convey a sense of the effort that has been put forth in this community for a successful census.

The people I thanked are the people in the community, Hispanic individuals who went out early to find out how we could get Hispanics counted. A lot of the recommendations went directly to the census. A lot of recommendations went to people who could have effected some changes, but those changes were not made.

In Cleveland right now I think we have an indication of that. There is a pervasive knowledge that the 1980 census is going to shortchange not only the Hispanic community, but the black community. I think the black community has addressed itself very well to that problem.

I wish to speak only to a few things that should have been done and have not been done in the Spanish community, some facts about the community in Cleveland that would affect the census count, but it seems the census was not aware.

One, that the community is a young community, a growing community and one that cannot be equated with communities in other areas, in New York, for instance, in Chicago, or even Los Angeles. Here in Cleveland we do not live in barrios; we live in what we tend to describe as concentration throughout the city. The near west side is one such area, but also the east side; part of Congressman Stokes' area also includes large concentrations of Hispanics. Many of the people inside the city of Cleveland, not of the Hispanic community, are unaware of this. The census certainly is. That communication is difficult in the Spanish community, certainly because there is no Spanish television, and the Spanish radio that does exist is only certain ethnics programs at certain times of the day, not an entire radio program or station broadcasting in the Spanish language. The Spanish language newspaper that does exist at this time is less than a year old, and the census to my knowledge, knowing the editor, Mr. Penya, the census has not contacted him in getting things out to the Spanish community. Thinks that should be put in the paper by him are of his own efforts plus material that has been supplied to him by organizations such as the committee and the community development task force.

In short, there have been no organization, no coordination by the census to make sure that the Hispanic community is accounted for. There is a standing request at this time for a Hispanic coordinator for the city of Cleveland. We'll certainly hope that would happen, but that should have happened months ago.

There have really been no funds for any kind of high-level sustained activity to recruit the Hispanics into census jobs and to make sure that the Hispanics respond to the census form. The only level of

activity that I am aware of are by my own organization and by the Spanish community development task force, which comprises almost all the other Hispanic organizations and interested individuals, and those efforts are backed up by the good will of the people and not by any funds or any dollars that are available through the census or any other source.

I wish to point out that for all the activities of the interested and well-meaning individuals, the census will not reach many, many clusters and pockets of Hispanics in the city unless the necessary resources are directed by the local community members, whose activities provide them with the very knowledge that the census requires for success.

The message that I hope that you will all go back to Washington and to the Bureau of the Census with is that our participation outside of the census has not been enough and that our best efforts are not enough without the cooperation and funding for sustained effort to be counted appropriately. Thank you very much.

Ms. OAKAR. Thank you, Ted, very much for being here. Thanks to all of you.

I'm going to yield to Congressman Stokes, who has a schedule conflict, because I know he does have some questions first, and then I'll yield to Congressman Garcia, who has to check out so that he can make his plane, and I'll be last for the questions.

Congressman Stokes?

Mr. STOKES. Thank you very much. I can be very brief. I do want once again to thank both you and Chairman Garcia for conducting the hearings in our city and permitting me the opportunity to sit on this panel with you this morning. I can be very brief, I think.

It would seem to me that having sat here and listened to the eloquent, articulate testimony that we have received from people at the grassroots level of this community, it should be apparent to the Census Bureau, the U.S. Government, that there is a real seething mistrust by people, minorities, of their own government—whether you are really sincere about doing the kind of a job that you have been assigned through the Constitution of the United States, and so I'm proud of the testimony that has been given here this morning, and I just hope that you're listening because it goes right back to the precise question I asked this morning with reference to the commitment of the Census Bureau effort to try and see that people who are concerned, that they are being counted in the census of the United States. They don't want to be not counted. They want to be counted. They want their rightful portion of the Federal dollar. They want to feel that their government cares about them. I just hope that the message got through to you as clear as it got through to me. I thank you.

Ms. OAKAR. Thank you, Congressman Stokes, and thank you for joining us today. I know you're a little bit behind your schedule. We appreciate your staying.

All of the testimony, by the way, including that which comes after this, is for the record which will be studied and will be permanent. I think it's important that you realize this, even if all the members are not here to hear the testimony. It will also be for the benefit of our full committee and for the benefit of the entire House and entire Sen-

ate. That's why we brought an official congressional hearing to the city and not just a meeting.

Congressman Garcia?

Mr. GARCIA. Thank you very much. Just let me say that it's interesting both Lou Stokes and I have the same district, the 21st Congressional District, so you keep fighting for the 21st.

I listened carefully to what you all said, and this is the first hearing that this subcommittee is actually having since we have been underway with the census. It will probably hold seven more. I have tried my best as the chairman of this subcommittee to make certain the hearings be held in communities where there's a lot of minority population, and the reasons are very simple. That's where the undercounts have been. The suburban areas and rural areas, they come in pretty good, 99 percent, 99.4 percent, but it's indeed in the inner cities and poor communities where the counts have been bad.

There are many reasons for them, mistrust of government, politics, just a whole host of reasons, but before 1970, OK, we could get away with it. We can no longer afford that. While I heard a great deal of negatives about the census and the Bureau itself and the bureaucracy—and I share some of those frustrations with you—I would hope that when we leave here, we leave here as community leaders with one thought in mind, that even though you may have those negative thoughts about the Bureau of the Census, and the frustration that you have felt personally, and I can't minimize that and I'm not trying to, but that it's our responsibility to make sure that in spite of all of the handicaps, in spite of all that has happened, that we get the most accurate count that we have ever been able to achieve, because it's really going to determine from now until 1990 where we are, and we can no longer sit back and say that it's Washington this and Washington that. This is a major governmental undertaking and I would hope that you would join in this absolutly necessary crusade to make certain that your city, the city of Cleveland, gets its full count and full share. I'll tell you that as we analyze the statistics as we get them, in about 6 months it's going to start coming down. We're going to find ourselves either, over the next decade, in a period in which we can start to make those changes, or we'll find ourselves probably waiting until the beginning of the 21st century and once again being at the bottom of the barrel.

I don't want to ask you any specific questions because what you have said I've heard time and time again. It's right, what you say, but I would just hope that you go home and you leave here and you make it very clear to all of the people, your friends and neighbors and the civic groups and social groups, that this is it, and I just can't stress that hard enough or with enough emotion. I've spent the year as the chairperson of this subcommittee—and it's been a hard-working subcommittee—but if the count is done in the poor areas of America, I'll be satisfied that this subcommittee has accepted the responsibility and done it.

Ms. OAKAR. Thank you, Congressman Garcia.

First of all, Luis, with reference to the coordinator of Spanish activities in terms of the census, I personally talked to Director Barabba and I want to say this for the record, I'm disappointed because

I did not get an answer at all. At least you have a response, which is more than I received. In that sense at least, Carlos, the community came first in terms of hearing from the census, negative as it may be.

I do want to say that I am disappointed, because I think with all of the job slots that we have, I don't think it's asking too much to be fair. The psychological effect of appearing to be fair is as important, in my judgment, to the people in our country as the actual fairness itself. Obviously, you do not feel as a group and there are others, by the way, who are not here, like the Appalachians, like the native Americans, like the elderly, like the Polish-Americans who have complained about language barriers, et cetera, who feel the same way as you, as concerns equitable treatment.

I think you mirror a sense of frustration. I don't think it was asking too much to have that coordinator's job slot for our areas, particularly when there were so many local problems. I'm disappointed that I have not at this time heard from the director. I can only keep trying.

I am concerned to hear over and over again that the test is a problem. I know you have indicated, much to my surprise, that the enumerator job slots are filled. I have a hunch that's not so. I could be wrong, but I think that is not necessarily true in terms of the numbers who may not show up, et cetera.

I'm wondering—and I would like to address this to Mr. McWilliam if I may, or to Dr. Ferber but I think Mr. McWilliam—is there any way to waive that test? I saw the test and being a former teacher, and I prided myself on having given tests for 10 years that were fair and just. I mean you really have to have the kind of mind to pass that kind of test. It has nothing to do with your communication skills; it's more of an analytical kind of test. If you're on the wavelength of that test, then you do well. I went to school with many people who were highly intelligent and motivated, but they could never pass those kind of State examinations or do well on IQ test. Their IQ always seemed very low. I know many standardized tests are invalid.

I wonder what options the census has, and maybe it's too late, but I still want to plug away at this because I feel as Congressman Garcia does: this is it, this is the crucial time, we have to do something about the problem. Is there a way to waive that test for those people who really don't pass? By the way, people that I recommended who happened to be white and from so-called middle class background flunked the test also. It's not just minorities that don't do well on that test or people who are handicapped in terms of language. It's a weird test, I want to tell you, and I would just like to know what alternative you have in terms of that sort of mechanism?

Mr. McWILLIAM. I have no options with regard to the test. I mean I do not have the ability to waive the test. That question would have to be directed to Washington. You know that 78 or 79 percent of those taking the test are passing it.

Ms. OAKAR. But, hasn't it ever occurred to someone in your leadership position, Mr. McWilliam, as Congressman Garcia has said, or to anyone in the bureaucracy, that for a temporary job like this where you have to knock on a door or call someone up, particularly if you live in that community, you don't have to take an examination to function very well? Isn't there any other alternative, and if there isn't, I don't think it's too late. I think an immediate decision ought to be made

at this 11th hour to have the directors and the assistant directors use their own judgment in conjunction with the community when they bring in a person that really is viable and wants to serve. We're not talking about that person's making a ton of money. One is limited in terms of the hourly rate that is paid.

As somebody else mentioned, there are very few, if any, part-time jobs, with flexible hours to accommodate people like older persons or women who need a part-time job.

I'm wondering, at this 11th hour, couldn't it be your recommendation that in urban areas like ours that are having these kind of crises, that we waive that test? Couldn't you recommend that or else give a kind of test that at least you can identify problems, but not an abstract test that really has very little practical value?

Mr. McWILLIAM. That test, you know, has been studied and determined to be job related over a period of time. In retrospect, I have taken a look at the overall pass rate and the fact that we feel we're having people pass that test and all portions of the community are meeting our affirmative action rules and have considerably—we have 78 or 79 percent pass rate—that it does appear as though that test predicts the ability to do the job.

Ms. OAKAR. Then your answer is, you would not recommend that the test be waived, for example?

Mr. McWILLIAM. On the basis of what I have seen, I don't think I could make that recommendation, but you know it's not a decision that I could make.

Ms. OAKAR. Let me tell you this as a former teacher. I gave my students a test. If I had only 79 percent of the students who passed it, I thought I did something wrong, provided I did my homework as an educator. I thought it was my problem. I didn't have a problem seeing all A's in my class because I thought that I was doing a better job as a teacher.

So how can you say that that's a great average in terms of passing? That's a very poor average. If the test is so relevant, anyone who walks off the street who's a viable member of this country ought to be able to pass it. It's hard to get people to work for the census to begin with. It really is hard. It's very difficult to recruit people. We're going to be hearing from the people who work in the field. It's not their fault; they've tried their best. But we can't get you to bend on that?

Mr. McWILLIAM. No.

Ms. OAKAR. Well, I think that's unfortunate. You do believe the test is relevant?

Mr. McWILLIAM. I think all tests have some problems related to them. I think the Bureau has done everything they could with testing that for validation, test validation, to assure that as much as it's humanly possible—to reduce bias in that test. I think they have succeeded as much as is possible with a test, recognizing that you can't succeed 100 percent.

Ms. OAKAR. I'm not going into who devised the test because I don't want to belabor this. We have other witnesses. But I bet it would be very interesting to see who did dream up this test and whether a cross section of people were a part of the mechanism. I'll tell you very honestly, and I have to be truthful to the witnesses, I was extremely disappointed to hear that the test in Spanish, for example, was given

just a couple weeks ago. You didn't have that test from the very onset of the hiring practices. If you have complaints about the fact that there are not more Spanish-speaking people in administrative levels of the Census, I think there's a pretty good reason why that's so.

The tests were distributed late. Maybe that's why the Census Bureau doesn't want congressional offices having communication with the Census offices any more because we know that. Some of us who are on the subcommittee especially put pressure on the Census asking, when are you going to get those tests out? We have all kinds of people in the community who can get another job if you don't get them into the census. Who wants to work for 6 or 7 or 4 or 3 months? You know it's a sacrifice not to have a permanent job. You don't get unemployment compensation at the end of that job, et cetera.

I want to say that I don't think this was handled quite properly. It's not the fault of the census managers or the people who work in the office, who were anxiously awaiting the forms so they could administer the tests. I don't think that there was a problem in recruiting in terms of community recommendations of names either, but there is a problem in getting the bureaucracy to quickly respond when you have somebody that you think would be good, who has the motivation and the knowledge of the community, to work. There isn't one question in that test that asks anything about the knowledge of the community in which you are going to work. That's as important an issue as any other question there is on the test.

If I want neighborhoods to be counted, I want to have people from that neighborhood, whether it's a white community or black community or Spanish, whatever community you're talking about, because they know where the people are. That's not part of your mechanism to test a person's ability to perform.

I think it's very, very unfortunate in the inflexibility apparently mirrored by your response. I think it's unfortunate.

Is there any possibility of people to work part time? I know hundreds of highrises and PHA's, hundreds of senior citizens who would love to work 4 hours or 8 hours or 10 hours a week, and they live in the building and they would go from apartment to apartment. Am I correct that they cannot put in less than 40 hours a week; is that correct?

Mr. McWILLIAM. We're willing to take a look at those situations, persons who are available at productive times. I don't know that I can define what hours they would be, but we're certainly willing to look at that.

Ms. OAKAR. When are you going to decide, because we only have a couple more weeks?

Mr. McWILLIAM. If we have some people that can work during productive hours, we're happy to have them apply.

Ms. OAKAR. Are you publicizing that? Do we have posters in all these different facilities? I'm talking about suburban areas too. Let's not ignore the fact that our suburban areas were not counted accurately either in northeast Ohio, certainly not in proportion to the inner city, but our whole area was inaccurate in your estimates to Congressman Stokes. They were absolutely conservative and you know it. You know that it was way more than 7½ percent and so forth, and there are a lot of middle income people who, when they look at that form

and how small the print is and everything, they say, who needs this, and they would not return them.

Mr. McWilliam. We're in a situation, you know, that we have in some cases enough persons in reserve to do the jobs. That doesn't mean that we are not still recruiting, because we are. We still don't know what the turnover may be in some cases. We do have a problem in terms of the need to have persons working as closely to full time as possible. We're talking about 265,000 employees throughout the country, and in terms of the materials and supplies and availability; so we're willing to consider persons who can approach full time and could work at productive times, but it would have to be limited.

Ms. Oakar. Let me just say something about the location of the offices. It was mentioned the two downtown offices are in my district. My congressional district goes to the far southeast side all the way to Bedford Heights, and I have some suburbs and a good portion of the city of Cleveland. That location in the Old Arcade is not too good for everybody. You cannot get people who work in the evening hours at various times and come down to the Old Arcade. I'm not knocking our downtown area; I think it's the most beautiful area in the city, but one of my suggestions was, as a member of the subcommittee, to have some storefronts throughout the district, throughout the area, in the community used. No one can tell me that there are not available storefronts or office space. We have so many vacant buildings in our area that they would have loved to lease it for 6 to 8 months.

Mr. McWilliam. We're restricted to a certain degree by GSA rules and regulations that indicate you have to locate leased space in, say, the central business district. So we do have that type of problem.

Dr. Ferber. Obviously, the brunt of concern about the location of the district fellow in my office. I don't think I heard about anything as much as I did about this in the early days of putting together. The districts had been set around 1975, 1976, and I have to merely say with candor that consideration to a match with congressional district lines was not a major criterion. It had not been a major criterion, but it did not seem to generate because of the lower visibility.

The one assurance I can give you is that for 1990 there is going to be a considerable greater concern expressed about it. Whether they will ever match is doubtful, but I think there will be. The Bureau has learned from this experience that we ought to probably take a location at a closer fit.

Ms. Oakar. I think that's true that the offices do not match congressional boundaries. We would all agree with that because, I hate to bring this to anyone else's attention, but Brookpark, what is attributed to Congressman Mottl, I actually represent Brookpark, so if you want to get technical, I have three of them and it doesn't do a whole lot of good. I want to tell you because the people have very much in common and it would have been much better to have smaller offices throughout the community. We're not provincial. We do not want to see any districts or area or neighborhood or minority not counted because when minorities aren't counted, it ultimately hurts white individuals too. In general, we're basing it on population and much of our Federal funding, so it's the whole community who suffers when undercounting takes place.

There's no confrontation about that. We all agree with that. There's no problem on that.

Well, I want to thank all of you for being so candid.

Mr. PINERO. I would like to know how that 79 percent changed when it comes down to minorities because they exempt bias, because they give me the test in Spanish. What is the test for a different type of mentality; it's not a test prepared in Spanish for Spanish-speaking people. It's just translated. So I would like to know that percent.

Mr. MCWILLIAMS. There may be some figures available nationally as a result of some of the tests that are taking place. I know we don't have that information at the Detroit office and can't maintain it, but I think there may be some information available in some of the studies they have in Washington. At least it's worthwhile to ask it.

Ms. OAKAR. OK. Well, all right, maybe we can ask that of the local people. Thank you very much.

I want to say what Congressman Garcia said; that is, despite all the frustrations you have talked about, it's your leaders in your community and various agencies as well that you need to help in getting the word out to the community. If you know people who have not been identified, you've got to make the local offices aware that that's where to send their enumerators out. It's very important. Thank you all very, very much.

Mr. Kenneth Kovach is in charge of the mayor's Complete Count Committee with respect to the neighborhoods. I know he's doing this on a voluntary basis because Ken works now, among other things that he does, as director of the Cleveland Museum project of the Ohio Historical Society. He has been a long-time neighborhood activist in the Cleveland area. So I am happy, and thanks for waiting, Ken. I know you're a very busy person.

STATEMENT OF KENNETH KOVACH, DIRECTOR, CLEVELAND URBAN MUSEUM PROJECT, OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Mr. KOVACH. My volunteer services in Cuyahoga County and the city of Cleveland have been an interesting experience and continue to be. My comments this afternoon focus on six points.

The first point is exactly about the active agencies of this complete community. Other testimony has pointed out that this committee was put together less than 2 months before the time for census day, April 1.

Cleveland has had its problems over the past years and we have been able to overcome them. I think the main point is that we're trying to tie in with network organizations and support groups that are here. As a part of the neighborhoods movement—being the founding president of the Buckeye Woodland Community Congress, serving as a vice president and knowing the neighborhood groups here—they are continually asked to help do things, but are never involved in the process of planning. It's always the last minute request: please help us.

I think it's got to stop because the neighborhood groups will not buy into this any more. If you don't make us part of the planning, we'll not be party to the process of implementation. I think that's the kind of fact we have to live with in the 1980's. The neighborhood movement has grown tremendously in strength. Several thousands of people were just in Washington last week for the National Peoples

Action Conference, and with this kind of movement the people are saying, make us part of the process. So once again, even for a thing like the Complete Count Committee for the city of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County, neighborhood groups and heritage groups were asked to help distribute information, but really didn't understand the whole process they were involved in.

The second point I have is with regard to the confidentiality of the 1980 census. In spite of all the reassurances that we have had from the Bureau of the Census, one of the major comments I heard from the neighborhood people, people all across this community is, can we really be sure that IRS is not going to get this or can we really be sure that Immigration and Naturalization is not going after this information.

The third point is with regard to why the census goes beyond the simple head count with regard to people. It asks not only about how many heads but how many toilets you have in your house and how many other kinds of things that are part of the household. That has been a major question that I have heard.

If we're talking about part of the tradition of this country to count the number of people, why do we need all this other information on how many toilets and how many doors and windows and rooms. I think if we can develop some information in preparing for our 1990 census as to why this other information is important, it may in some way help us to determine the quality of life in America and we may have a better response in terms of the questionnaire.

The fourth point is the perceived as well as the real complexities of the long form and the reluctance on the part of people who receive the long form of the census to seek out assistance, in spite of the fact that the number was there to call. I was talking with the president of a major chemical company who said he got the long form. It took him almost 2 hours to complete it. This man was not illiterate, but very well educated and it took him a long time.

Because of my involvement in the complete count committee, people were asking me to help answer their questions such as what if I did this wrong, what is going to happen to me? So I think the long form posed some questions for people that they were unable to deal with. I think a basic factor is how many people in our society are really used to taking tests? Once we get out of high school and some people go on to college but, I would say, a great deal of people in our society are not used to taking tests and the census is a form of a test. We have probably had problems with the test for applicants for the jobs in the census because people aren't used to taking tests.

The fifth point I have is with regard to the ancestry question that appears on the long form. There certainly seems to be a great degree of confusion over the intent of the question. What are we trying to find out by asking about ancestry and how will that information be used?

I just had a long series of discussions with the president of the National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs in Washington, a group that has been involved in the neighborhoods movement, and I have been asked to serve as the chairperson for a national task force on the 1980 census ancestry question and begin to look at what will be the uses of this ancestry data.

Finally, in terms of what we do with the census information, I hope that the count will be as complete as possible. I think what we have heard today—and I would support those comments by my colleagues and fellow neighbors in the neighborhoods—that we need to make some special efforts among the Hispanic and black population.

As it relates to neighborhood organizations, we would really like to see some direct availability of the 1980 census data. That means packaging it for neighborhood-based community organizations for their use in documenting the needs that exist in their communities. Every neighborhood group has to prepare proposals for funding every now and then. They seek Federal assistance, they seek different types of assistance. They need to document the needs and oftentimes the census information is in such bits and pieces that people in the community organizations have a difficult time in packaging it. So we would like to see the Bureau of the Census work directly with neighborhood-based community organizations in packaging the 1980 census information so that it can be more readily used. That is the basis of my comments this afternoon.

Ms. OAKAR. Thank you very much, Kenny. Obviously, you still work for the last segment of the population that has not filed out the forms, there's still work there?

Mr. KOVACH. That's right.

Ms. OAKAR. Can we expect to get the neighborhood groups, at their community conventions, to speak out about how important the census is?

Mr. KOVACH. We have been able to deliver the informational material to the various conventions, for example, the Buckeye Woodland Convention and the Near West Neighbors in Action. There have been a number of annual meetings that have been in this period of the census enumeration so that information has gotten out to them.

But again, the first step is giving them the information and asking them to make the announcement; the second is being part of the planning that shows them their real role in the census and the utilization of the census information.

Ms. OAKAR. But you don't think the fact that they have not been part of the planning, which is problematic, would dismay them so much that they would not now realize the importance?

Mr. KOVACH. Being a good product of the neighborhoods movement I never speak on behalf of the movement, but express my own perceptions of what is going on and I would say that there's general support on the part of our neighborhood groups because we realize the importance of having that correct data for us. I don't believe that there is any strong opposition. I have seen in the newspapers that in other cities some groups have organized directly against the census but I don't see that hoppening here in Cleveland.

Ms. OAKAR. I would be remiss if I did not ask you a little bit about your perspectives of the ethnic population because you have not touched on that at all. I've gotten a lot of mail from Polish-Americans who say that they wish there were a slot indicated so they could be identified as an ethnic group. Also we have heard from eastern European people who do not want to be counted as Soviet citizens, if they happen to be Ukrainian and so forth. I'm wondering if you feel that substantial numbers of people of various origins of that nature are

not filling out the form because of these individual biases they have toward the census?

Mr. KOVACH. That's what I'm looking at right now. Again the ancestry question only went to that sample of 20 percent of the population, approximately.

It would be very interesting to see how many people really responded to the ancestry question. The sense of ancestry and heritage, in terms of those people from the European ethnic communities who have some language problems, I think is problematic. Some of those who may have gotten a long form are probably just very confused about that.

Ms. OAKAR. I think your study will be very, very interesting. It's too bad we don't have it sooner, but hopefully it will help us in the future.

Congressman, did you have a question?

Mr. GARCIA. I'll defer to counsel.

Dr. FERBER. You talk about packing data for use by neighborhood groups. The Bureau has to my knowledge, in the last couple of years, developed a neighborhood statistics program. Are you familiar with that?

Mr. KOVACH. Yes; I am.

Dr. FERBER. Is that, from your standpoint, adequate or inadequate to satisfy the informational needs of the neighborhood?

Mr. KOVACH. I think it has the beginnings of something very adequate, but I would like to see more people involved with packaging that have direct contact with how its being utilized or can be utilized.

Dr. FERBER. The Bureau has various advisory groups; is there any comparable advisory group for neighborhoods that you are aware of? Are you saying that you have been brought into——

Mr. KOVACH. I think we have not to any great extent. There may have been individuals but as far as the National People's Action, the national movement or the groups here in Cleveland, we would like to look for input in terms of that packaging.

Ms. OAKAR. Thank you. And thank you very much, Ken for being here and for your patience. You certainly play an important role in our discussion of the topic. Thanks a lot.

Mr. KOVACH. Thank you.

Ms. OAKAR. Our next witness is Rev. Don Jacobs, who I am happy to see is here, and Reverend Jacobs is the chair of a multifaceted church network that not only extends to all religions but is very, very involved in the kind of social programs that I think you and I are extremely involved with ourselves. So I'm really happy that you're here, Don. He's also on the mayor's Complete Count Committee.

STATEMENT OF REV. DONALD JACOBS, DIRECTOR, GREATER CLEVELAND INTERCHURCH COUNCIL

Reverend JACOBS. It's so good to deal with you anytime.

My name is Donald Jacobs, as my good friend has already spoken for me. I'm executive director of the Greater Cleveland Church Council.

I would like to begin my remarks by commending your committee for conducting this inquiry. It is so rare that Government officials and agencies are willing to review current operations in a public forum.

The Interchurch Council of Greater Cleveland is comprised of 16 Protestant religious and faith groups. Over 650 churches with a combined membership of over 400,000 persons are affiliated with the council. Our interest in an accurate census is twofold: (1) To assure fair legislative apportionment and (2) to further determine some of the needs of our many low income citizens.

I wish to also commend the Cleveland Census Office for its employment policies with respect to minorities. Many of our pastors have reported to me a very positive feeling with respect to minority hiring. I must add candidly that it is my conviction that Congressman Louis Stokes deserves substantial credit for this effort.

The council has 35 staff persons who work at local hunger and literacy centers and in a variety of community work. In the course of our work we have had a number of pastors and church members identify the following problems:

One: There have been a number of pastoral counselors who have been troubled about the privacy implications of the very personal questions about personal mental health.

Two: Some pastors have been troubled about possible punitive use of racial data. Many remember that census data was used in the 1940's to identify Japanese Americans who were interned. As a Lebanese American, Ms. Oakar, I am certain that you understand the concern of Arab Americans about any punitive use of this data. We respectfully recommend that your committee create even stricter guidelines for the use of this information.

Three: A number of clergy who work with Hispanic people have asked us to request that the census forms be printed in Spanish. We support the efforts of Cleveland area Hispanic groups in the effort.

We must report to you that many of our staff and pastors have expressed a general lack of confidence in the government's ability to actually protect the confidentiality of these files. We are troubled by the knowledge that the files will remain in Cleveland for the next 2 to 3 years. We would recommend that every available step be taken to protect the confidentiality of the responses.

In closing, I would like to express my own personal appreciation to the census staff for their sensitivity to undercounting minorities. This is my fourth census as an adult and I must say to you that this is the first time that the Census Bureau has taken serious account of the special needs of black Americans and other minorities. Please accept our support as we move forward to complete the task in 1980.

Ms. OAKAR. Well, thank you very much, Reverend Jacobs. I think you gave them a glimmer of hope with your testimony. They have heard a lot of negatives prior to your coming, so I think they're a little relieved.

Mr. GARCIA. I think they were praying for you to show up. They need all the prayer they could get.

Ms. OAKAR. Maybe I could ask Mr. McWilliam to comment briefly for the record on the confidentiality aspect, since we have not touched upon that yet.

Mr. MCWILLIAM. It's very difficult and a matter of perception in the mind of the public. Much of our efforts with the community services program and public information program is toward the confidentiality. I think that the one thing that the Census Bureau did not request

in World War II to use our individual data to identify Japanese-Americans, but we refused to do so during that time period. So we do have an excellent record or an outstanding record in terms of the confidentiality.

But we must be persistent in that regard and it's a matter of perception too in terms of how people perceive it. But we're very proud of our confidentiality record.

We would like to point out that none of the names goes into the computers that tabulate the data. They do microfilm the questionnaires. The questionnaires are microfilmed then the questionnaires themselves are destroyed. They're microfilmed with the names and stored in Pittsburg, Kans.

One of the uses of that is for our age search project where millions of persons have been able to prove their age and have been able to receive social benefits by that. We check our 1910, 1920 census for that identification. There's a need to retain the name but it's kept under tight security. The actual paper questionnaires are destroyed and the information that goes into the computers goes in minus the name and address.

Ms. OAKAR. That's helpful information.

Reverend JACOBS. That's helpful.

Ms. OAKAR. Congressman, did you have a question?

Mr. GARCIA. I would just like to say, Reverend, that the church as far as I'm concerned is a major factor in terms of helping the census. I have found, as chairman of this subcommittee, that the spiritual leaders of our communities are the ones who the people have confided in and trust, and that you can make a big difference.

Once in San Francisco we talked about having a census Sunday in which, across the Nation, from the pulpits everybody would be talking about the census. We ran into some trouble with the Catholic Church, very specifically, and so we sort of backtracked, but it doesn't stop us at all. They've cooperated, turned around somewhat, but not 100 percent. The point is that I would hope that the churches in Cleveland, especially the churches of the inner city cooperate. I'm the son of a minister myself, so I know the potential and the power that you have in terms of talking to the congregation and making sure that they understand, and I think that will be a great help.

In New York we have been doing that in church, and I hope it's done here.

Reverend JACOBS. One of the interesting comments you make is about the Roman Catholic Church. Here they're very much involved, because the other chairperson besides myself was the Reverend Jim Lake, another black person, and we were given the responsibility to try to pull together the church committee. I don't think we did as well as we should have done, but we did our best.

Mr. Moody may be able to say what happened there, but we did have some announcements made in the inner-city churches and I think the response has been better this time than ever before, but there is still plenty of room for improvement.

Ms. OAKAR. We hope you continue it in this last phase, Reverend Jacobs. Thank you very, very much.

Last but not least, we'll hear from the people who have to take all the flak every day, and probably among the hardest working in-

dividuals. We have some census managers with us today and some census employees, and if you would just all come forward. David Shaitberger is district manager of the south Cleveland office. Bob O'Callahan is the assistant district manager of the South Cleveland Office. Mr. George Livingston recently took over for the North Cleveland office. Ellen Galmitz is the district manager of the Shaker Heights office, and Mary Zunt—I don't see her yet, although I know she is supposed to be late.

We want to thank you for your patience in waiting this long. If all of you would like to say a few words or one of you would like to summarize, or maybe we could ask questions. Whatever way you want to do it. Would you all want to say a few words first; would that be helpful?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. We'll just take questions.

Mr. GARCIA. We have some questions. You know, in the final analysis, the people who sit in Washington are one thing, but you are the ones who sit there every day and you've got to take the flak, and you know it's not easy. It's pretty difficult in many instances because when somebody in a community comes forth, they don't go to Washington, they come from the local district office.

The first general question that I have can start from left to right, women first. How is the census going?

Ms. GALMITZ. I direct what is known as the Shaker Heights district, which includes a portion of Cuyahoga County, and I have Lake Ashtabula and Geauga County, too.

Mr. GARCIA. That's a fairly affluent district, for the most part.

Ms. GALMITZ. I think it's a fairly decent cross section. The tag Shaker Heights has thrown everybody off.

Mr. GARCIA. I'm from out of town; that's the impression I had.

Mr. GALMITZ. Part of it is rural, which makes it different, too, but it's not an inner-city district as opposed to the other districts.

How is it going? Well, we have at the present time over 90-percent mail return.

Mr. GARCIA. Over 90 percent?

Ms. GALMITZ. Right. We went into the field to do our first followup stage on Wednesday. We're proceeding in the operation, which is basically to go out and get those people to fill out the forms that we have not gotten returned in the mail. That operation started Wednesday evening, as I said, and it's really too early to tell what the response is, other than the fact that we're all discovering a little bit that the mail was a little slow getting back to us, so some people would call and they actually did in fact mail out the questionnaire. We just didn't have it recorded yet.

Mr. GARCIA. How many enumerators are working out of your office?

Ms. GALMITZ. At the moment, 368.

Mr. GARCIA. And you have a return of over 90 percent?

Ms. GALMITZ. Right.

Mr. GARCIA. That's a lot of coverage. Yet in other places where we got less than 70 percent, we have almost the same number of enumerators.

Ms. GALMITZ. You have to remember I have a large geographic area to cover.

Mr. GARCIA. That's a consideration.

Ms. GALMITZ. And I have a larger housing count than most of the central city offices. I have approximately 255,000 housing units in my district.

Mr. GARCIA. Single family units for the most part?

Ms. GALMITZ. For the most part. So that makes the difference in the number of employees that we have out in the field.

Mr. SHAITBERGER. I was here before.

Ms. OAKAR. David is from the Census Bureau and the others are local people.

Mr. GARCIA. You were brought in from Washington?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. Yes; I'm a transplant.

Mr. GARCIA. Some of those people are doing good jobs in New York City.

Mr. SHAITBERGER. I hope I'm doing a good job.

Mr. GARCIA. Because if we didn't have them, we would have been in trouble. In my district, in the 21st Congressional District of New York, I can tell you in the office I have we have a person from Washington. He happens to be Hispanic, but he's from the Washington metropolitan area and so far so good.

Mr. SHAITBERGER. I'm trying to do a good job in Cleveland.

Mr. GARCIA. What district do you have?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. The South Cleveland office, which handles primarily the western side of the city.

Mr. GARCIA. How is it going?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. Well, we have the lowest response rate in the greater Cleveland area, but it's still higher than what was anticipated.

Mr. GARCIA. What did you anticipate?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. Original projections were 52 to 55 percent.

Mr. GARCIA. What are they now?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. About a 75-percent response rate; 85,000 out of 123,000 housing units have responded.

Mr. GARCIA. The balance of that, if I may, how many were returned? How many mail envelopes were returned, address unknown, person moved?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. We did not have a whole lot of that type of situations. Maybe a couple thousand at the most.

Mr. GARCIA. OK. So your enumerators are out in the field?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. They're getting ready to go out.

Mr. GARCIA. Your office has a jump; you're already on the road?

Ms. GALMITZ. Yes.

Ms. OAKAR. If you will yield, why is that?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. Well, we're just a little bit behind. We were having an experiment in our office as well. It's a telephone follow experiment which is putting us behind about 1 day as opposed to the other offices. The plan of this experiment is to try to get response via a phone rather than using enumerators. It's taking an extra day or two to get these assignments, so we're not having enumerators go over the households that are going to participate in the district.

Mr. GARCIA. Why can't we do the phone operation in a large geographic area like ours?

Ms. GALMITZ. Our district wasn't chosen to do that. I think one of the things you ought to know and the reason we were all very rushed to get into the field was, fortunately, we got a greater mail response

than we anticipated so we didn't have enough time built in the schedule to handle all of those mail returns that we did get, which is a plus if you look at the success rate of the Census Bureau. You have to consider, the higher mail return you get, the more successful the job we have done previous to this.

The problem is, we had much more mail to handle and in processing that mail, the decision was made when you open the forms as to whether you go out again after that form, because if it's not completed fully, we go back out. We had much more of that kind of work to complete first, and as a result we ran out of time.

Mr. GARCIA. How is it going?

Mr. O'CALLAHAN. I'm assistant district manager and I'm just in charge of recruiting and as of now, we don't have a problem as of yet.

Mr. GARCIA. Do you have enough enumerators ready to go?

Mr. O'CALLAHAN. Yes; we have 1,440 people qualified.

Mr. GARCIA. All of those people are tested and qualified?

Mr. O'CALLAHAN. We have tested 2,107.

Mr. GARCIA. And you have passed 14, so that's about a third. Suppose one of these offices needed additional manpower, or personpower.

Mr. O'CALLAHAN. We'll keep on recruiting. We're not finished recruiting. I think their offices will do the same, so if they need additional manpower, they should have their own.

Ms. OAKAR. If you will yield for a second. Bob, we have had so much discussion of the south office; let me ask you the actual boundaries in terms of your office and Mr. Livingston's office, because I don't think it's fair to say your office is more or less a west side office. If that's true, then the truth of it is that the white population are the ones who are not handing their forms in in greater proportion than minorities, and I don't know that that's true. You know what I'm saying because the west side of Cleveland happens to be primarily, in some pockets certainly, poverty areas, and it happens to be a primarily white area. I thought you had a large section of the east side of Cleveland too.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Yes, he does.

Ms. VOLNER. How is your telephone experiment going?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. It's a start.

Ms. VOLNER. You don't have a reading yet?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. That's correct.

Ms. VOLNER. How are people reacting on the phone?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. We have not started. We selected a sample, but we have not started yet.

Ms. OAKAR. What are the boundaries, though?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. We have contiguous boundaries along approximately Woodland Avenue with our taking the northern part and Buckeye, then into the University Circle area, and then the north boundary goes out to Wade Park. So you're south of this, but I don't know where you become contiguous with Shaker.

Ms. OAKAR. You have most of the area up to West 117th Street, and then Mary Zunt's office takes in the far west side plus the western suburbs. Do you have the southeast side, like the Broadway Fleet area?

Mr. O'CALLAHAN. Yes, we do.

Ms. OAKAR. Where do you go in the other section of the east side?

Mr. O'CALLAHAN. We just about butt up against all the suburbs.

Ms. OAKAR. Do you have Euclid Avenue and 105th Street, for example?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. That's north.

Mr. O'CALLAHAN. We come across Central Avenue there. We know the east and west. We come across Central and then we come south and that west side that we know.

Ms. OAKAR. Have you identified the areas of your geographical boundaries that have not responded? Do we have that data?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. No, we don't have that.

Ms. OAKAR. When are you going to know? Don't you determine where you send your enumerators out?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. Yes, we do, but we don't have a list that we could supply to you that would show the response rate by these ethnic areas.

Ms. OAKAR. Will you get that information?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. I'll have to see if we can supply it to you.

Ms. OAKAR. I'm talking for your benefit.

Mr. SHAITBERGER. We'll have that.

Ms. OAKAR. You have to know where to send your people.

Mr. SHAITBERGER. That's the process. We have to know how many followup units there are by ED.

Mr. GARCIA. Enumeration district.

Dr. FERBER. When would that be available?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. It should be available by the time they go out to the field. It should be available today.

Dr. FERBER. Would you provide that for the record?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. I'm not sure if I can provide it to you; I have to check with the regional office.

Dr. FERBER. Can we have it for the record?

Mr. MCWILLIAM. I'll check; Washington will check.

Dr. FERBER. I'll check when I get to Washington.

Ms. OAKAR. That shouldn't be confidential information.

Dr. FERBER. It's just the numbers.

Mr. MCWILLIAM. I don't know that it is, but I don't know that it isn't.

Ms. OAKAR. If we're stereotyping different groups incorrectly, then I think we ought to know that for the record. You know what I'm saying? In other words, if we're saying that the west side of Cleveland hasn't handed in their forms we ought to be able to tell the west-siders, that's the case.

It isn't the issue of who hasn't but it's a point of interest because we very often do stereotype various groups in terms of whether or not they will respond to the needs of the community and so on and I don't like to see that happen.

By the same token, I'm concerned about the areas. There are those of us, Congressman Stokes and myself, to name two, who are going to monitor this very closely in the next couple weeks. I think that would be very, very helpful to know. Mr. Moody wanted to comment.

Mr. MOODY. I wanted to clear up one aspect for you. We split the city of Cleveland in half, north and south, which means that the Cleveland south office has approximately 40 percent of the black population in that boundary?

Ms. OAKAR. Right. That's in Mr. O'Callahan's and Mr. Shaitberger's operation.

Mr. MOODY. So we're talking about Lisaville and Mount Pleasant who, people who think east-west think of that as east side as opposed to north-south.

Ms. OAKAR. OK. But Bob, you can't identify where the 23 percent or so are at this juncture who have not handed in their forms, right?

Mr. O'CALLAHAN. No; we can't.

Ms. OAKAR. But you will be in a position to do that and you feel you have sufficient staff to send out in the field?

Mr. O'CALLAHAN. Yes; I do.

Ms. OAKAR. And that includes minorities along with older people and so on, right?

Mr. O'CALLAHAN. Yes.

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Livingston, do you have a comment on how you're doing?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I'm the assistant district manager and my primary responsibility is recruiting. To date, we have recruited and qualified 1,290 persons. This is out of a total number tested of 1,620 approximately. Our target is to test or at least to qualify 2,550 persons. So we're shooting for a target of four applicants for each position allocated to this particular district.

We have hired 230 persons to date of which 180 are minorities. I do not have a breakdown with respect to which are Spanish-speaking minorities and which are other minorities.

I can give you a statistic that may be of interest to you. The highest number of persons who will be employed at one time will be approximately 515, that's when we're in full operation, that's clerical staff, and the enumerator staff.

We're aware that there are still some soft spots where we must have more concentrated recruitment in respect to coming up with an adequate number of enumerators. We're making some special efforts in that direction. We're setting up, and we have done this within the past week, special testing sites and we're making special efforts in terms of community contacts in order to generate more persons to apply and take the examination.

I would like to address one thing that I heard several times today in respect to persons qualifying. I am aware that a number of persons do not qualify because of the examination, but also in respect to some of those persons who are disqualified, there are other reasons in terms of qualification standards that a person does not meet. I mean, for example, if they have had a criminal record in terms of serious felony within a given period of time. I can't indicate percentages, but there are a number of persons who are being disqualified on that basis.

Also, in respect to persons who have been fired from jobs and when you look at the application and you see that there have been, you know, a series of jobs where people were fired, that gives pause and some of these we have checked out and for reasons of the check and the evaluation given to us the person is disqualified. So there is more than the single reason and I would like to leave that with you.

Ms. OAKAR. You can make that judgment though, you have to make it?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. We have to make that judgement and we have to make it on the basis of some procedural kinds of things that have been

developed in the Census Bureau with respect to what we followed as determination.

Mr. GARCIA. Both of you gentlemen are natives of Cleveland; am I right?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Yes.

Mr. O'CALLAHAN. Yes.

Mr. GARCIA. You are from Washington. Are you a native of Shaker Heights?

Ms. GALMITZ. The west side, originally.

Mr. GARCIA. Who's the manager?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The manager is Ms. Geraldine Wilson.

Mr. GARCIA. Is she from Cleveland?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. She's from Washington.

Mr. GARCIA. How about your district manager?

Mr. O'CALLAHAN. David.

Mr. GARCIA. I've got four offices here, the South Cleveland office, the North Cleveland office, the Shaker Heights office and the Brookpark office.

Dr. FERBER. The latter is not represented.

Mr. GARCIA. That's a Ms. Mary Zunt. Where is she from?

Ms. OAKAR. Cleveland.

Mr. GARCIA. She's a native Clevelander. Have you had experience with the census prior to the experience of 1980?

Mr. O'CALLAHAN. No.

Ms. OAKAR. I think it's interesting though that the two areas, not to cast any aspersions on those from out of town, but the two areas that do have a smaller number of returns are not managed by a native. Is that what you're getting at? I know it's an organizational reason——

Dr. FERBER. There's an answer I think that makes sense.

Ms. OAKAR. Everybody speaks very highly of Dave, so I wouldn't—

Mr. GARCIA I was satisfied in South Bronx with the district manager who came from Washington as well.

Dr. FERBER. The distinction is made between central and decentralized offices, there are 87 centralized offices which are core center city and traditionally have been hard to enumerate. Therefore a decision was made to have the district office manager a permanent Bureau employee, however because of the need for affinity within the community, rapport with the community, a special job, assistant district office manager was created in that which is filled locally, that's what Bob and Mr. Livingston are in that slot. That's a decentralized office.

Mr. GARCIA. Well let me ask, how are you compensated? Are you given an additional cost of living because if you are located in Washington, I'm sure you must pay all your rent there?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. Yes.

Mr. GARCIA But you're also compensated on a per diem basis here while you're here?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. Yes, sir; I am.

Mr. GARCIA. I see.

Ms. VOLNER. I have a question. When people fail the test, is there any chance that they can take it a second time?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. No. We're not giving that test a second time.

Ms. VOLNER. Do you keep a record so you would know if a person tried to take it twice? Could a person go from one office to another, or is there a central testing place?

Mr. O'CALLAHAN. They're given at different offices.

Ms. VOLNER. So a person could go from one office to another office and take the test?

Mr. O'CALLAHAN. However, if he tested a person from my district he would transfer it to my district and that shows on a file.

Mr. GARCIA. How long does the process take, a week?

Mr. O'CALLAHAN. It's done weekly.

Mr. GARCIA. If a person failed the test on Monday and said now I know what the test is about and ran over and took the test there, it's possible, right?

Mr. SHATTBERGER. It's been done.

Dr. FERBER. How frequently?

Ms. OAKAR. We've heard Mr. McWilliam say they could consider possible part-time people like older persons who might want a part-time job or a woman who is head of the household.

Notice I have not asked you to break down how many women are hired versus men, but have you hired any part time or are you permitted to?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. We're permitted to hire part-time people and during the past week, in respect to the recruitment efforts for clerks, we're going to hire a certain percentage of persons on part-time basis and a certain percentage on full time.

Ms. OAKAR. I would like to make a suggestion that you try to hire some people who live in those buildings that are notoriously undercounted because they're right there and they can rally up the forces. OK. I don't have any more questions. So thank you all very, very much. Oh, I'm sorry, Mike Ferell, our staff assistant, has a couple questions.

Mr. FERRELL. I have a couple questions about the forms that have been returned so far. It appears that from the numbers that you gave us that you have about a 10 percent followup or 10 percent of the households in the Shaker Heights office did not respond and about 30 percent in south Cleveland office. Now does that comprise your follow-up one workload?

Ms. GALMITZ. Basically.

Dr. FERBER. What about the forms that have been returned in your office? How many have failed that and will require followup?

Ms. GALMITZ. We have just begun the edit process, we do a two-edit question, we have done a quick one which is the H–4 question, now we're beginning the process of editing the entire form. At that time we'll generate more forms which we'll have to go out in the field and followup because they have failed——

Dr. FERBER. Any preliminary idea as to what it means with your workload?

Ms. GALMITZ. All the formulas we use to determine on how many people we need are based on completed forms.

Dr. FERBER. Of those forms that have been returned, how many will require followup?

Ms. GALMITZ. I think the end of the edit operation is May 19, does that sound familiar? It's a million dates.

Dr. FERBER. So that will go into followup two?

Ms. GALMITZ. Yes.

Dr. FERBER. Will the Bureau followup on every item missing from the forms? If I forget to answer correctly or I refuse to answer the sources of the income, will you be assigned to come out to my household and get that source of income? Or is there a tolerance?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. There is a tolerance.

Dr. FERBER. How many items missing from each form, long form, will trigger a visit?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. On both long and short forms there are certain items that must be answered. I thought you might ask what they were.

Dr. FERBER. Tell us.

Mr. SHAITBERGER. On the short form and long form there are certain items on populations that have to be answered; and those are the name of the person and three of the four are the following things: Sex, race, birth date, and marital status.

Dr. FERBER. The ethnic origins does not have to be——

Mr. SHAITBERGER. I'll explain as I go through this. On the housing part of the questionnaires, both long and short, we must answer the H–4 question which is the number of living units and we must also answer the question how the living quarters are entered and if they have complete plumbing facilties. In addition you must also answer that the house is on property of 10 or more acres. Those questions must be answered if they're not they'll generate a followup.

Dr. FERBER. Approximately half the questions then on the short form?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. All of those are on the short and long form.

Dr. FERBER. So the trigger is for half of the items.

Mr. SHAITBERGER. Any of these items missing will trigger a followup.

In addition to this, on the short form, any four items that are not answered in addition to these would trigger a followup. So they can miss four items, but not more than four on a short form, and it would require no followup effort. So if they didn't answer five other items in addition to these, a followup effort would be initiated.

On the long form, it's 10.

Dr. FERBER. Ten out of how many questions?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. Ten out of fifty-five.

Mr. GARCIA. It sounds like the same number of questions you ask on the exam. Is there a magic 55 for the Bureau of Census?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. It's 54 on the exam.

Mr. GARCIA. Some demographer must have been sitting back sometime saying this is the way it should be.

Dr. FERBER. Were you just instructed on that?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. That was our instruction.

Dr. FERBER. Is it possible then that if you fail those procedures, if you find out that 60 percent of the forms fail——

Ms. GALMITZ. Yes.

Dr. FERBER. The tolerance level could be raised then in order to complete on time followup two?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. At this time we really don't have a feel for the quality of the data supplied to us. Like Ellen said, we have not begun the edit.

Mr. GARCIA. Are you going to do that at the local district office, the editing?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. That's correct.

Dr. FERBER. Do you have the edit procedures?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. No, I do not.

Dr. FERBER. Could we have a copy of the edit?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. I'm sure you can.

Ms. OAKAR. Let me ask one quick question. Congressman Stokes had brought this to my attention earlier. Someone mentioned the figure of sending out 600,000 forms and you're talking in terms of the number of forms sent out versus the number of returns. Is it a possibility that you have not sent forms out to everybody who should get a form?

Mr. SHAITBERGER. That's always a possibility.

Ms. OAKAR. What are we doing about the initial problem of sending out the number of forms? Have you had a lot of calls from people saying, I have not gotten anything?

Ms. GALMITZ. Oh, yes, for sure. Not a lot, but we have got a significant number of places that were missed for one reason or another. You would have to look at this whole procedure to look out. There are about 10 or 20 checks we go through so we don't miss those people. We should catch them. There are lots of quality checks along the way.

Ms. OAKAR. For example, if your enumerators go out in the field and see a whole huge building that is not identified, then they would come back and indicate that?

Ms. GALMITZ. They would pick out the forms and go. Mary Rose, I wanted to tell you something because I thought it was interesting in terms of your question.

I listened for the first time to the other gentleman's pass/fail ratio on the test and mine—Congressman Garcia pointed out I have a little more affluent district—yet my pass/fail rate is exactly the same as theirs, almost to a percentage point, which I think indicates something interesting about the test. I know there's a lot of criticism about the test, but it's interesting that all of our offices seem to respond to the same rate in terms of the number of people.

I have tested 2,103 people; I have qualified 16,081, which is pretty close to their ratio also, for what it's worth.

Ms. OAKAR. Well, we talked about all the master's degree people who flunked the test. That's interesting, though. Thank you very much. Thank you.

Now, last but not least, we're going to hear from some of the employees who are the nuts and bolts of the operation.

Sarah Toth is the special place operations supervisor, and Mrs. Lois Young is an office clerk, and Lois could write a book about the census because she has been involved with many, many censuses before; Ms. Betsy Martinez is a telephone assistance operator; Mr. Duard Prewitt, field operations assistant; and Ms. Laura Santiago, a field operations assistant. If you can come forward and identify yourselves, please.

Let me ask the youngest person to begin, Lois Young. It all goes to show, being on the Select Committee on Aging, I realize more and more that age is relative. It has nothing to do with years. We know you're only 91, but we thought we'd ask you.

Ms. YOUNG. I'm about past 91.

Ms. OAKAR. We're all aging all the more after this hearing. I know you have not eaten and you've been here all day long; however, if you would say what you do and your past experience.

Ms. YOUNG. I would like to say that I think Cleveland south is really very fortunate in Mrs. Toth. You know she wrote a letter for the elderly. How many did you send out?

Ms. TOTH. 2,100 letters.

Ms. YOUNG. She was urging the elderly to take part in the census. If they have a neighbor who is blind, perhaps, or is too deaf to answer questions, I help them at the desk where I've been. I have a number of cases just like that. Then, Mrs. Toth also mentioned that we should be aware that if they know in Washington how many of us there are, why we would stand a chance to get everything that was coming to us. That seems to have worked for a feeling of friendship almost, and to me it's been quite inspiring. They have come in and they have telephoned and, well, it's just been almost like a family affair.

Ms. OAKAR. These are people who had not filled out their forms, but they got the letter and they responded: is that right?

Ms. YOUNG. They didn't say they responded to the letter, but you could learn that when you were talking with them, and they love to talk.

Ms. OAKAR. Congressman Garcia would like to ask you a question.

Mr. GARCIA. What was the first year that you worked for the census?

Ms. YOUNG. When I was a senior at college in 1910. [Applause.]

It just happens that Ms. Toth's husband is sitting back there, and he was a former pupil of mine. So you see it's quite a long time. But I saw this notice on a bulletin board out at Western Reserve College. They wanted volunteers to do work for the Government in a census and so I was of an inquiring nature, but I did ask a chum who was willing to go along, but she would never have started anything like that. We were sent over to the wonderful East Technical High School, just brand new.

Neither one of us knew very much about that side of town, and so perhaps we did have to have moral help. So we went over and, curiously enough, I think she never tried the census work again. [Laughter.]

She married and there was a family, so she didn't have need. Then in 1920, I was living in Pennsylvania and knew that women were rather looked down upon as far as their intellectual achievement was concerned, because we didn't have the vote in Pennsylvania at that time and other women were having it. Again on spring vacation—you see, in the meantime I had graduated and had begun teaching—I went down and the men in the office sort of looked at me like, what does she want here?

Ms. OAKAR. They still do that?

Ms. YOUNG. You know we had to write the name of the State of birth or residence. We had to write that name every time we registered anybody. It takes longer to write Pennsylvania than Ohio, so I wrote the first Pennsylvania, and then ditto marks, and I intended to go back, but I was so glad to have it over with and I evidently forgot that one page. So they called me back and I apologized profusely but they said, oh no, that's all right.

Well, I found out later that it was a small number of real errors and that made them look at me a little more respectfully. But I wrote all the Pennsylvania's down right there in the office, and that was all they wanted.

After that, including 10 years ago, I did every census.

Mr. GARCIA. Incredible.

Ms. YOUNG. I found it as interesting as reading history because in the first period—the first period for me—why of course the women were at home. They weren't out working. I'm quite sure there must have been just a small number and, of course, if they were teachers, they were like me and were doing it on vacation; but the average number of married women at least were at home.

Well, Pennsylvania was all right. There was a young lawyer living up the street from where we were and his mother told me more of how difficult that business was and how worried her son was. He had been accepted by the bar in Pennsylvania, but he was making a great fuss about it. Well mother had hardly heard me say, well I've done so and so, because I was an old hand at it, you see, and this was a first time.

I suppose you would like to hear a story or two, and one came up just last time. I knew a couple, and the gentleman had just retired and he was making his wife work overtime. I know my own mother said when my father retired she had never worked so hard as she was doing then to keep him occupied.

So I said to him one day, well, I said, why don't you try for the census? I'm going to do it. Well, did I think he could? I knew he had been a railroad man and they know something about keeping records and so on, so he did, and I asked him a couple of weeks later and he was through his area, but he had been recalled and he was so ashamed. Well, anybody can make a mistake and they'll find you or find the person out that has been skipped or something of that sort.

Well, what was the trouble? Well he said, you know, a daughter of the family answered the enumerator and there were several children there and the youngest one she put down as junior. Well, my friend didn't think anything of it because maybe it was a long-expected son and that was why he was Junior. At that time in the Plain Dealer, in the comic section—and until just a few months ago, because that's about the only one that I have read, that and Marmaduke, those are my two specialties, I don't read the rest—and come to find out, the Riots did have a dog in the Plain Dealer and the dog was Junior. The 16-year-old girl evidently thought that their dog must be like Marmaduke because she gave him as Junior. So that's why my friend was called in. Where was the Junior? And what was his name?

Ms. OAKAR. What do you do now? What is your responsibility now?

Ms. YOUNG. You mean since I've resigned under compulsion? I've taught in the Indian school——

Ms. OAKAR. I mean for the census. By the wage, the Aging Committee has imposed a mandatory retirement, but hopefully it will be across the board one of these days, but nonetheless for the census now, what is your function?

Ms. YOUNG. I have to keep house all by myself, you know. Of course, I have a two bedroom apartment because my nephew is engaged in Washington.

Ms. OAKAR. You're listed here as an office clerk in terms of——

Ms. YOUNG. I see what you mean. Well I seem to be a Jacqueline, I guess it is, of all trades. I sometimes think I'm not even a good ornament in the office, but I help people, both men and women, and they seem to like the help that they get at the office because, well, an elderly gentleman went off and the first thing he came back after saying, oh thank you so much, it's been so pleasant. And believe it or not, the Girl Scout cookies you know are being handed out now, and he dashed into the office again and put two boxes on the table and he said, there, now don't take them home but just hand them out among the nice people here. I thought that was nice of him, because we have been using the cookies for desert.

Ms. OAKAR. We want to thank you. I think all of us feel very privileged for having someone who is part of the living history of our country.

Ms. YOUNG. It's true.

Ms. OAKAR. Yes; it is. We're lucky that you were able to come forward and be employed by the census and to have your expertise and your wisdom. We don't have an awful lot more time because Congressman Garcia has to leave very shortly to catch a plane. But Sarah, I'm going to ask you to make a few comments and then we'll hear very quickly from Betsy and Lora.

Ms. TOTH. The letter Miss Young referred to was a letter we sent out to the senior citizen complexes, Riverview being one. In that letter we requested the senior citizen to fill out the forms if they could and that we would have an enumerator and we designated it as a special place. So we had enumerators out for the first 2 weeks in April assisting the seniors and so I can assure you that Riverview will be counted in this 1980 census. We had three enumerators working there for the whole week.

Ms. OAKAR. What about the other elderly complexes?

Ms. TOTH. When we were setting up special places operations we saw a great need to assist the elderly.

Ms. OAKAR. They should be listed as a group that needs, yes special needs, am I correct about that?

Ms. TOTH. I would agree with you on that. So in our office it was done, but I can't speak for the other offices.

Ms. OAKAR. Can I ask you something about the young people. I've heard and maybe you can't comment on that, but I've heard some of the young people have when you have gone out to recruit or get them to sign up that they have indeed filled out the forms in a kind of humorous way or you know that makes your job harder. Could you comment on that?

Ms. TOTH. Have we found the elderly to be cooperative and responsive? I suppose a less responsive group was the students. They were less responsive and cooperative in filling out the census forms overall.

Ms. OAKAR. Do you think you will get the young people to fill the forms out or are they still going to write Donald Duck on the form?

Ms. TOTH. The administration has been very cooperative in helping our enumerators dealing with the list of students, so we'll just keep at it and I'm sure we'll get all the information.

Ms. OAKAR. Betsy and Lora, we have to wind down because of the problem with the flight, but is there anything you would like to add?

We really appreciate you being here and if you have a prepared statement we would like to have it for the record.

Ms. SANTIAGO. I would like to comment briefly on some of the things said this afternoon. I think there is a real concern that minorities have to be counted. There should be some knowledge of what is happening in the north district, which is where I believe Congressman Stokes is expressly concerned. There is heavy recruiting among the black minorities.

Hispanics were harder to get but we do have two Hispanic crews on the east side so hopefully with the division of the district we'll be able to handle that.

There has been a real negligence as far as getting the people from the Euclid, Richmond Heights and ethnic areas, there is still a real problem there. We don't have full crews yet and we'll be going into training this week. We should have 390 enumerators. We are not ready but we'll be training Monday morning. I think people should know that we still need applicants and they should continue coming in and applying.

Ms. OAKAR. You still need applicants?

Ms. SANTIAGO. In the north district.

Ms. OAKAR. Well that's helpful because we have neglected to talk about groups other than minorities who are special problems also, is that what you're saying, that we need everyone to hand in irrespective of their background?

Ms. MARTINEZ. In our office we did the telephone assistant operations and we did that when the questionnaires were mailed out, we were manning the phones then. I think we answered a lot of, lot of calls from senior citizens, Hispanics in general.

We were one of the few offices who did that. It was available in this area that when they had the questionnaires they could call and ask us any questions. The phones were manned from 8 in the morning till 9:30 and all the way through the weekend with Palm Sunday weekend and everything.

Ms. OAKAR. You're bilingual yourself?

Ms. MARTINEZ. Yes; I am.

Ms. OAKAR. We're going to close. I would like to thank Congressman Robert Garcia, my chairman of this subcommittee, for bringing the subcommittee to Cleveland. I would like to thank Mike Ferrell, the staff director, who helped so much in the preparation. I would like to thank Martha Volner, who is Senator Glenn's representative and I would like to thank members of my own staff, Maura Corrigan and Jan Pappas and some of the other people who help so much, and especially the witnesses, who gave so much of their time and energy. I know that you're busy, this is a busy day for you but we appreciate everyone coming in.

And thank you Mr. McWilliam and Dr. Ferber for coming from Washington and from Detroit to be with us today. So I guess we'll adjourn the meeting and thank you very much.

[Whereupon, at 3:10 p.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

[The following statement was received for the record:]

CENTRAL ADVISORY COUNCIL,
CUYAHOGA METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY,
Cleveland, Ohio, April 19, 1980.

The census is mandated by the laws of the United States of America, and therefore all citizens of this country should comply in answering this every ten year request. We are facing many cuts in services that are funded by the Federal Government on the basis of census tracts for this community already; therefore we know how important the census is. The (C.A.C. of C.M.H.A.) Central Advisory Council of Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority, has been for the past eight months along with many other agencies and elected officials in the Cleveland, Ohio area passing out materials relating to the coming of the 1980 census. Many volunteer hours have been spent to try to convince the public that the census is not intended to pry into the privacy of one's individual life, on the most part we have been successful, but there is still a need to make this clearer to many persons who feel that they should not answer the questions asked by the Government.

We would therefore like to recommend the following suggestions: Since there is a cross-check done by the Bureau of the Census to come up with the undercount for a city or county, then some credit system should be set up for that city or even state to receive funding credits.

Stronger language should be used in order to insist that people comply. The Federal Government should enforce the law of counting its citizens.

We further recommend that each county, if funds allow, have a census count every five years to see the shift in population, because in doing so we feel that a clearer picture of where monies are needed can be seen.

In conclusion the comprehensive approach used by the Census Bureau was a major change in the right direction this year. The training and materials were excellent and very important data was shared with the American citizens. So it was not a lax effort on behalf of the Bureau, but when the public is educated to the laws of the land and these laws are respected then much of the funds that were spent this year should decrease each time the census is taken. We therefore must talk about the census every year, not just every ten years.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARA E. BELL,
Chairperson, Central Advisory Council of C.M.H.A.

O